

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 282.]

APRIL 1, 1816.

[3 of Vol. 41.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Gloomy and calm, attendant on the close
Of all our pangs, I sate.

—————At length by fate compell'd,
On the cold pavement one by one expir'd.
Gro'ling among the dead————

—————I surviv'd,
And tardy Fate with supplication tir'd.

Boyd's Translation of Dantes' Inferno, Canto 33, Stanza 14—15.

SIR,

IN your number for last June you did me the favour to print the narrative I transmitted of the inundation at Heaton Colliery, by which accident thirty-three men and forty-two boys were either drowned or irrecoverably enclosed in the higher recesses of the mine. The steam-engines having at length drawn out the water, I am enabled to communicate the sequel to this tragedy.

On the 6th of January the first body was found; it was that of an old man employed on the waggon-way: and a fact worthy of notice is, that the waste-water in which he had been immersed had destroyed the woollen clothes, and corroded the iron parts of a knife the deceased had in his pocket, yet his linen and the bone-haft of the knife remained entire. Shortly after, Mr. Miller, the under-viewer, the waste-men, and a few others, were discovered; they had met a similar fate, having been overtaken by the water about a hundred yards from the shaft to which they had been hastening to save themselves. But the lot of these eight persons may be considered fortunate, for their sufferings were transient when compared with those which awaited the unhappy beings left at work towards the rise of the mine, and as yet unconscious of their dreadful situation. About the 16th of February, the higher part of the workings were explored, and now a scene truly horrible was presented to view; for here lay

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the corpses of fifty-six human beings, whom the water had never reached, being situated thirty-five fathoms above its level. They had collected together near the crane, and were found within a space of thirty yards of each other; their positions and attitudes were various; several appeared to have fallen forwards from off an inequality, or rather step, in the coal on which they had been sitting; others, from their hands being clasped together, seemed to have expired while addressing themselves to the protection of the Deity; two, who were recognized as brothers, had died in the act of taking a last farewell by grasping each other's hand; and one poor little boy reposed in his father's arms. Two slight cabins had been hastily constructed by nailing up deal boards, and in one of these melancholy habitations three of the stoutest miners had breathed their last, and, what seems singular, one of them had either been stripped of his clothes by his surviving companions, or had thrown off all covering from mental derangement. A large lump of horse flesh wrapped up in a jacket, nearly two pound of candles, and three others, which had died out when half burned, were found in this apartment, if it can be so called. One man, well known to have possessed a remarkably pacific disposition, had retired to a distance to end his days alone and in quiet; and that this would be the case was predicted by many of his fellow workmen, who were acquainted with his mild temper. Another had been placed to watch the rise or fall of the water, to ascertain which sticks had been placed, and was found dead at his post.

There were two horses in the part of the mine to which the people had retired; one had been slaughtered, its entrails taken out, and hind-quarters cut up for use; the other was fastened to a stake, which it had almost knawed to

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pieces

pieces, as well as a corf or coal basket that had been left within its reach.

An important question must now occur to every friend of humanity:—For how long a time did these ill-fated people exist in their horrible abode? Unfortunately, to this enquiry no precise answer can be given; but that they perished for want of respirable air, and not from hunger and thirst, is certain; for most of the flesh cut from the horse, together with a considerable quantity of horse-beans, were unconsumed, and a spring of good water issued into this part of the colliery; besides, the unburned remains of candles afford evidence of a still stronger nature; and by these data the coroner's jury was enabled to pronounce a verdict accordingly. The overman had left the chalk-board, on which it is usual to take down an account of the work done, together with his pocket-book, in an empty corf; on these some memorandum might have been expected to be noted, but no writing subsequent to the catastrophe appeared on either. Two of the men's watches stopped at four o'clock, this period of time might be somewhat more than twenty-four hours after descending into the mine, but it is also probable they may have wound up their watches after the accident had taken place; and, notwithstanding various reports, I do not believe that any document was discovered to throw light on this lamentable part of the subject.

On referring to my former letter, it may be seen that the owners of Heaton mine opened the shaft of an ancient colliery, situated about three hundred yards from the place where the pitmen were known to be at work, but, owing to innumerable falls from the roof, and the prevalence of carbonic acid gas and carburetted hydrogen gas, were prevented from penetrating further than eighty yards into the waste. On a Wednesday morning the accident happened, and by the following Saturday the scaffold which closed the old pit was reached and removed. By these means, it is thought by some professional men, that the pure air, already much reduced by respiration and combustion, would be let out through the broken coal, and that this would be the utmost possible period of these miserable sufferers' existence.

Though it must frequently have fallen to the lot of miners to have been entombed alive, in the prosecution of their

hazardous employment, yet I know of but two of these occurrences upon record. The first was published by Dr. Percival, in the *Memoirs of the Philosophical Society at Manchester* for 1785. A pitman, whose name was Traves, had the misfortune to be shut up in a mine at Ashton-under-Line, owing to a quantity of earth bursting into the shaft, which was ninety yards deep. Here he remained enclosed in a cavity three yards in length, by two in breadth, in a seam only two feet thick, without either water or food, and where the candles of the workmen who dug him out would not burn, for the space of seven days and nights, and, though perfectly sensible when found, died in a few hours after.

The other occurrence took place at Beaujoc, in the vicinity of Liège, in 1812, and was detailed in a pamphlet by Baron de Micoud. It nearly resembled the Heaton inundation, except that the water rushed from an upper seam of coal, and not from a waste situated to the rise. This colliery is 185 yards in depth, and its seam 35½ inches thick. Here seventy men and boys were shut up, without food or wholesome water, and where their candles could not be kept burning, for the duration of five days and nights, but were at length fortunately extricated by a drift being driven from an adjoining mine. In this case, I am led to think, the quantity of deleterious gas had been less considerable than at Heaton.

I have now only to remark, that the bodies of those men which had lain in wet places were much decayed; but where the floor was dry, though their flesh had become much shriveled, they were all easily recognised by their features being entire.

N.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne;

March 4, 1816.

P.S. Eleven more corpses remain undiscovered in the recesses of the mine.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

AT the meetings of the Smithfield Club in December last, the members present were induced to alter the rule of the club, which has obtained from its commencement, in 1798, and at the late and future cattle-shews in Goswell-street, to release candidates from the obligation of making, within less than a month, a *dead-weight return* to the club, for each animal exhibited for its premiums, offered for *fat stock*; leaving

leaving it optional* with the candidates, whether any such returns were made or not.

To many of your readers this explanation will appear necessary, to account for the small number of prize or other

returns, which I have now to present, compared with any of the nine preceding years' accounts.

* The club, foreseeing a probable abuse of this indulgence, have made it a condition of their next shew, that animals exhibited in their late shew, shall not be allowed to enter the shew-yard next December, except as extra stock. I venture here to express my hope, that all the different Agricultural Societies in the south of the kingdom will, without delay, go thus far at least, and prohibit the competition for their premiums, by animals which have any-where been exhibited for premiums offered for fat stock, ripe for the market,

as those of the Smithfield Club always have been required to be. The shop of the butcher, and the pages of some respectable work like your's, seem to me, after the cattle shew is closed, to be the only proper places for publicly exhibiting such animals, (as whole carcasses or in joints,) and authentic and full records of their actual produce, when brought to the scale; the latter of these, as a very salutary and important mode of re-judging, in some instances, the decisions of the cattle judges, made from examining and handling the animal while alive; which few men will pretend to say is equally satisfactory with the actual results by weights and scales.

OXEN.	Beef, lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Hide and Horns, lbs.	Head, lbs.	Feet, lbs.	Blood, lbs.
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, and 550 oil-cakes (<i>Prize</i>)	1739	253	141	60	34	82
Mr. John Westcar's 5-year old Hereford Ox, fed on grass, hay, and 500 oil-cakes (<i>Prize</i>)	1538	196	128	55	31	71
His Grace the Duke of Bedford's 3-year old Devon Ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips (<i>Prize</i>)	847	117	72	32	22	49
Mr. John Jenner's 7-year old Sussex Ox, fed on grass and hay only (<i>Prize</i>)	1230½	117	124	44	30	—
Mr. Robert Master's 4-year old Scotch Ox, fed on grass and hay only	773	119	74	37	22	51

SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head, lbs.	Loose Fat, lbs.	Skin, lbs.	Entrails, &c. lbs.	Wt. alive, lbs.
Mr. William Smart's three 20-months old Kent Wether sheep, fed on grass and turnips	1	148	23	13½	24½	209
	2	142	19½	13½	24	199
	3	133	16	15	28	192
Mr. William Smart's three 32-months old Kent Wether sheep, fed on grass and turnips	1	175	17½	15	26½	234
	2	160	25	16½	26½	223
	3	169	20	14	25	228
Mr. James King's three 20-months old South-down Wethers, fed on grass	1	90½	13½	13½	17½	135
	2	97	12½	16	17½	143
	3	106½	14½	11½	20½	153
Mr. John Cawston's three 33-months old pure Merino Wethers, fed on grass, mangel-wurzel, carrots, and hay (<i>Prize</i>)	1	82½	16½	14	23	136
	2	80½	16	13½	22	132
	3	76	15½	12	19½	123

While regretting this falling off in a useful branch of information, I would beg to remark, that, formerly, accounts only of the prize cattle were selected for

for insertion in your general Miscellany, from the fuller details of the whole returns and certificates, which were annually sent to the *Agricultural Magazine*; yet that now, and in future, admitting to your pages, similar accounts of animals exhibited, without gaining any prize, for which returns have voluntarily been made, will not be of less, but perhaps of more practical use, than accounts of prize animals only; it being to be presumed, that the former approach somewhat nearer, as to fatness and perfection, to the state of cattle usually sent to the markets of the country, than animals which are thought to be the best in their several classes.

The premiums offered for the shew in December next, are the same as in the two last years, with only some small alterations in the conditions, besides the material one above-mentioned; and printed bills, fully explaining these, are left for distribution with Mr. Mitchel, draper, No. 7, Cloth-Fair, Smithfield-market; at Mr. Layton Cooke's, *Agricultural Repository*, Winsley-street, opposite the Pantheon; and with the new collector to the club, Mr. Elwin, at the House of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi.

Feb. 14, 1816.

J. FAREY, sec.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your widely circulated miscellany for this month, I was surprised to see two little pieces of poetry written by Miss Logan, and said to be copied from an American selection; from which it would of course be inferred that the amiable author was a native of that continent. The fact may not indeed be very important, yet as a true statement of a thing related is always desirable, whatever subject it respects, your readers perhaps will not be displeased to hear the following particulars.—Maria Logan was born at Newcastle upon Tyne, in the year 1759. In that year, her father, who was a native of Scotland, engaged in a mercantile concern in the Island of Antigua, and Mrs. Logan and her infant daughter removed to Catterick, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, where my father, who was the predecessor of the excellent Mr. Lindsey, then resided. Being a very lively interesting child, the writer of this account, at that time herself very young, had great pleasure in teaching her to repeat many small pieces of poetry, which she committed to memory with

extraordinary facility, and which gave rise to the following uncommon achievement—more remarkable, it must be confessed, for the retentive memory of the pupil, than for the judgment and wisdom of the instructress. When the little Maria was between three and four years of age, Pope's Essay on Man happening to lie in the window, it was taken up, and the first line read aloud—"Awake my St. John, leave all meaner things;" to which the child very archly replied, "To low ambition and the pride of kings;"—and thus suggested the attempt of teaching her the whole Essay. The effort was so completely successful, that on her birth-day, in the following February, when she completed her fourth year, she repeated the whole four epistles to a neighbouring clergyman, who came on purpose to hear her, almost without making a single mistake. The admiration excited, and the praise bestowed, might perhaps be one cause of her great predilection in after-life in favour of poetry, which was productive at least of one happy effect,—that, in a very long protracted illness, by which she was confined to her bed seven years, and which at length put a period to her life in this city, in the year 1796, it contributed to soothe many a tedious hour of langour and sickness. She was prevailed upon by her friends to print a few copies of poems occasionally composed, but which, as they were never publicly advertised, or extensively circulated, it is difficult to imagine how they should have found their way across the Atlantic. If, however, Sir, any of your numerous readers would be gratified by it, I may in a future number transmit you a few more specimens of her resignation and her talents.

CATHERINE CAPPE.

York; Feb. 18, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A tranquil spectator of the progress of our own times, attentive to the shifting scenes, from my quiet and commanding post *on the middle benches*—I have for a great number of years taken the liberty to communicate occasional reflections on various subjects as they arose, such as I thought might benefit or interest the public, avoiding subjects political or religious in general, as they are apt to agitate too much, and lead at once to controversy; yet I have not refrained alluding to them where I thought it my duty, as in the case of my letter

to Dr. Porteus, on a question that vitally touched the first principles of freedom, the liberation of our African brethren;—for, till the time comes that men can no longer be born slaves in our colonies, or be transferred from island to island, little has indeed been done in that cause. We must make landing or living on British colonies *the act of emancipation*, as it is at home, or we shall only palter with the negroes in a double sense, to “*keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope.*” But to return to my post of honour.

After viewing, rather impatiently, all the tragic scenes of the late destructive war, I own I was astonished at seeing, when the glorious sun of peace again shewed signs of revisiting our horizon, that the whole political theatre was agitated with discontent instead of pleasure—because, as will naturally be the case, some felt his revivifying beams more than others—some even openly declaring they had rather return to the dark chaos of contending elements, profiting as they had done before by the miseries of mankind, than hail the rising dawn of order, if it lessened their emoluments. But surely this is the madness of avarice, which blushes not to propose defrauding the public creditor, or even worse means, to gain its detested end; and all this despair, of which I see and hear so much, springs vigorously from the dark-root of selfishness and fraud: for my own part, I see nothing in the present state of events, but what it was perfectly natural to expect, and *nothing in them at all that should excite despondency*. We have run up the bill, and we must pay the amount! and, perhaps, the history of mankind does not afford an instance of a nation who were so well able to face such a terrific settling.

It is not a question, I apprehend, of gold against paper, as some idly speculate, but whether those who have for twenty years been profiting by the war, shall out of these enormous profits meet *their share* of the charge, as others have done who were losers: for, notwithstanding a few exceptions, the general mass of landholders and commercial men have indisputably been benefited, while the fund-holder sunk as gradually into difficulties as the taxes increased, to support the exertions of government. Let us see, therefore, what constitutes the capital of the country, and we shall see at the same time what causes the fluctuations in the value of property; and it will appear, that, in point of value, all

our possessions are much alike, as being equally at times naturally subject to fluctuation.

All the money lent to government represent the profits of capitals which cannot be employed in trade or manufactures; for no one will live on a capital acquired, if he can procure interest for it; and, as war cannot be carried to any extent without borrowing money, trade is in effect the cause of that power which war confers.

The consumption of goods manufactured, which war occasions by encreasing the demand, rapidly encreases their price; hence also the augmented price of provisions during war, and thence the high price demanded for the *use* of land to raise produce to meet the demand, and which can be sold at an advance on that very account.

And thus the price of the *use* of land at last becomes *usury*, as much as the exorbitant interest paid by the government to the money-lender, in order to continue wars of defence or ambition.

The land and houses are a tangible property, a capital or raw material, only producing income in proportion to their products; for, a house being an absolute necessary as well as land, the one for shelter the other for food, they will always produce some sort of income in proportion to the wealth of those to whom they are necessary, or who possess the means to procure them as luxuries.

Thus, houses and lands must necessarily fluctuate in value as all other capitals do, and those who have engaged to give for the use of them an enhanced or *usurious* price, owing to the encreased value of their produce, must be *content* to be losers, whenever by peace or other means produce falls in value; and it is folly in them to complain of an event always probable,—a concurrent circumstance attending their speculations.

The stock-holder's capital,—or that part of the property of individuals which they either do not chose to, or cannot, employ in trade or manufactures, and which they have an opportunity of placing at *usury* with the government, because it becomes by that means productive without labour;—this capital being lent to the state on its engagement to pay in perpetuity an interest of 5l. per cent. or to return the capital:—this capital cannot well be called tangible on the whole, but rests on the public faith, *the faith of parliament, or the entire government who have borrowed it in the name of the whole nation, whether* landholders,

landholders, householders, or commercial men, for general purposes of war or government; and, although these proprietors can realize it, according to its price, at any time, as easy or easier than the landholder can his capital, yet the results would be equally prejudicial to income; for, although all capitalists can convert their property into gold, by making the purchase with the paper they receive for the sale, yet no one chooses to live on his dead capital, for the sake of the complete security of it in this form, in preference to the uncertain security of an income arising from money placed at usury,—and thus he is forced to rely on public faith.

On the other hand, capital in land or houses cannot be stolen as capital in cash, and capital in funded debt is less liable to variation as to interest; and thus it comes about, that almost all men refuse to live on their dead capital, except only the mechanic or teacher of any art, who gains a small one annually by dint of labour; for the mechanic and the small trader, literally, in many cases, must expend what they gain, annually acquired by time and toil; and are uncontestedly to be most pitied, when called on to give a tenth of that labour to the public purse; for feudal times, it must be confessed, did not exact more.

Thus, to me it appears, that, excepting these cases, we are all alike subject to fluctuation of income from various causes, and nearly all alike subject to risk of total loss at periods. For, if the landed man creates a civil war by defrauding the public creditor, and so places his land in jeopardy, (and the householder in that case would soon lose all,) he would find it even more difficult to raise ready money on his tangible capital, than the provident stockholder at the commencement of public hostilities; and, therefore, it has by this mixture of holdings, (and all capitalists must have surplus capital in the funds,) become fortunately necessary to cling together like the bundle of sticks in the fable, to acquire strength; and, however the folly of the landed man's increased expenditure in establishment, or the folly of his neglecting to lay by his extra profits, (for that is all one,) may make him feel severely the sudden fall in the value of his capital, he must stoically support an evil for which there is now no remedy; and, as the stock-holder did, during the war, patiently submit to a reduction in his establishment, till other changes shall cast his lot into more productive ground.

And, after all, we are all right in not burying our talents, (speaking literally,) for, by means of this interest of 5l. per cent. once in twenty years, at very little risk, we are enabled to expend the value of our whole capital, and find it again. So that a man who is a good life may at least twice expend the gross amount of his estate, and leave it to his children at last.

It will be wise, therefore, to be patient, each to meet his losses like men of sense, to combine only to promote œconomy in every department of our own households, and the expenditure of the state; and, with the genuine character of a great commercial people, hold faithfully to all our national engagements.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol; Feb. 15, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING passed several months in Paris since the Convention of July 1815, I have collected, in the agreeable society of that city, various amusing and interesting anecdotes, some of which I now inclose; and, if they should prove acceptable to yourself and your readers, I will add to their number, until my budget is exhausted, or till I am considered as no longer worthy of occupying the columns of your valuable miscellany. BETA.

RELIEF OF VIRTUOUS POVERTY.

It is a well-recognized truth, that those who claim parochial relief are often not the most to be pitied—virtuous poverty, which has seen better days, pines in secret; and sickness and want are supported with patience, rather than make the revolting appeal to an unfeeling overseer of the poor. Sensible of the merits of this deserving class, the Emperor Napoleon ordered letter-boxes to be fitted up in all the churches; where, without their delicacy being wounded, the virtuous poor could, as they passed, deposit a note expressive of their wants, whether of food or labour. These boxes were only opened by the higher clergy, who were sworn to secrecy; and the wants of the parties were relieved, without any of the humiliating circumstances, or the publicity, of the common mode.

AN IMPERIAL SPANIEL.

An old woman at Paris had a water-spaniel, who could perform a number of tricks. One of the Russian princes saw it, and ordered the woman to bring it to the Emperor's head-quarters. The price demanded for the dog was 400 francs, which

which the prince thought too much. The Emperor came in as this dog was performing the manual exercise, with a stick, to the word of command, and, like a good soldier, not at all disconcerted, let who would be looking at him. The Emperor was much pleased with the dog, gave the word of command himself, and saw it perform various tricks: at length, said he, *Saute pour le Roi*,—the dog shook his head, but did not stir; *Et bien donc*, said the emperor, *Saute pour l'Empereur*—the dog instantly began to caper and display the most lively joy. "Well, (said the Emperor,) it is very singular, that all France, even to the very dogs, are fond of Bonaparte:—what is the price of the dog?" "400 francs, your Majesty." "Pay her 500, I'll have the dog."

Supposed to be written by the Emperor Napoleon.

Quand mon Aigle tenoit la Foudre,
J'avois cent mille adulateurs.
Aujourd'hui mon Aigle est en poudre,
Et j'ai cent mille accusateurs.

My Eagle late, Jove's mighty thunder held,
Admiring millions chaunted then my praise:

But, now that Eagle unto earth is fell'd,
Detracting millions pour envenom'd lays.

THE RUSSIANS AT AUSTERLITZ.

After the battle of Austerlitz, the Emperor of Germany asked, as a favour, that Napoleon would suffer the remains of the Russian army to retreat: he replied, "they are surrounded, and not a man can escape, but (he added) I wish to do an agreeable thing to the Emperor Alexander—I will order my columns to open, and allow the Russian army to march through; but your Majesty must promise me that it shall return to Russia, and evacuate Germany and Austrian and Prussian Poland."

LOUIS THE EIGHTEENTH!

The virtues of this great and amiable monarch are the theme of universal panegyric; where all is good and excellent, it is very difficult to select properly; however, by common consent, the two following traits of his character seem so brilliant as to eclipse the rest.

His Majesty, taking his accustomed drive, saw a number of school-boys at play; a happy idea entered his paternal heart: he commanded the coach-door to be opened: "I will make (said he) a number happy, and not, like Titus, lose a day." He went up to the boys, and said, in a royal tone, "My children, I give you all a holiday." *Vive le Roi!* cried the coachman, and *Vive le Roi!* cried the astonished schoolboys.

In an arrondissement of Paris, where there are 9000 poor, his Majesty, at another time, as a testimony of his royal munificence, sent them 150 francs (SIX GUINEAS), to buy them food and cloathing!

THE ILL-FATED NEY.

In 1792, Marshal Ney, commanding the advanced guard that followed the Prussians in their retreat from Longwy, made a great number of emigrants prisoners, and particularly of the regiment of the crown; he succeeded in saving all their lives, notwithstanding the laws condemned them all to death; two of these persons, now peers of France, were, it is well known, the bitterest enemies the marshal had on his trial.

"THE JUST AND NECESSARY WAR."

During the interview which the Emperor Napoleon had with the Emperor Francis, after the battle of Austerlitz, the latter repeated frequently in conversation, "There is no doubt in the world that, in your quarrel with England, your Majesty is in the right."

IMPERIAL COMPLIMENT.

When the Emperor of Germany presented himself at the Bivouac of the Emperor Napoleon, the latter said, "I receive you in the only palace I have inhabited these two months," (his tent.) The Emperor of Germany replied, with a smile, "Your Majesty has been able to make such an excellent use of it, that it ought to please you."

MARSHAL NEY.

In 1814, after the abdication of the Emperor Napoleon, which was principally arranged by Ney, he gave a grand ball, to which all the foreigners of distinction were invited, and, amongst the rest, the Duke of Wellington, who presented himself covered with all his orders, beaming like a peacock's tail, but *in boots and spurs*. The marshal, receiving him at the entrance of the saloon, refused to recognize him, and asked him who he was?—"I am Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington," he haughtily replied. "I beg the field-marshal's pardon; I invited the duke, and not the field-marshal: there will be neither action nor review, but simply a dress-ball, this evening, at which I cannot suppose his Grace the Duke of Wellington would present himself booted and spurred." The marshal bowed, and the duke retired.—Such is the anecdote as related previous to the return of Bonaparte. No inference is pretended to be drawn from it in regard to the duke's conduct towards the marshal.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

This prince is the very reverse in disposition of his brother, the Emperor Alexander: he is a man of coarse manners and Herculean strength; as a proof of the latter he frequently goes into a stable, and, placing his hand under the belly of the largest horse, fairly lifts him off his legs, and keeps him suspended kicking, at arms-length, for upwards of a minute. The personal courage of Duke Constantine is notorious; he always heads the charges of his guards, like a common grenadier, baring his arm in the manner of a butcher; and, raising his sabre, cries, "Now, my lads, let us at them, and no quarter."

ALEXANDER AND LA HARPE.

The attachment of this prince to his preceptor, La Harpe, is well known; it was rather filial than that of a pupil: his greatest delight was to be in his society, and he would cling round his neck in the most affectionate embraces, by which frequently his clothes were covered with powder: "See, my dear prince," La Harpe would say, "what a figure you have made of yourself." "Oh, never mind it," Alexander replied, "no one will blame me for carrying away all I can from my dear preceptor."—One day he went to visit La Harpe, as was his custom, alone; the porter was a new servant, and did not know him; he asked his name, and was answered, Alexander. The porter then led him into the servants' hall, told him his master was at his studies, and could not be disturbed for an hour. The servants' homely meal was prepared, and the prince was invited to partake of it, which he did without affectation. When the hour was expired, the porter informed La Harpe, that a young man of the name of Alexander had been waiting some time, and wanted to see him. "Shew him in." But what was La Harpe's surprise to see his pupil: he wished to apologize, but Alexander, placing his finger on his lips, said, "My dear tutor, do not mention it; an hour to you is worth a day to me; and, besides, I have had a hearty breakfast with your servants, which I should have lost had I been admitted when I came." The poor porter's feelings may be better imagined than described; but Alexander, laughing, said, "I like you the better for it; you are an honest servant, and there is 100 roubles to convince you I think so."

THE ALLIES AT PARIS IN 1815.

By the 9th article of the Convention of the 3d of July, it was stipulated, that

"the duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the National Guard, and by the corps of the Municipal Gendarmerie;" but no sooner did Wellington and Blucher enter the city than they placed English and Prussian centinels by the side of the National Guard. This breach of the Convention was considered as a national insult, and the foreign centinels were reproached with it accordingly; on which the allied generals caused to be posted all over Paris the following notice:—

"The government of Paris has seen with concern that the ill-disposed continue to insult the centinels and guards of the allies; they are, therefore, ordered to fire on those who refuse to respect them, or designedly insult them, or who collect in crowds before them to commit disorders.

"The Governor of Paris,
Aug. 20, 1815. BARON DE MUFFLING."

LE GOBELET NEUF.

In the hey-day of insolence, which was displayed by some of the British officers at Paris last summer, two of them dining at Very's, in the Palais Royal, perceiving two French officers dining at another table, thought it would be a devilish good joke to insult them. This being settled, one of them called out, in a loud tone of voice, *Garçon, apportez moi un gobelet neuf* (waiter, bring me a new goblet). The waiter, fancying a clean glass was wanted, brought one. The English officer, raising his voice, said, *Ce n'est pas ça, je veux un gobelet dans lequel aucun François n'a jamais bu*: (that is not it, I want a goblet in which no Frenchman has ever drank.) The waiter retired, disconcerted, to the bar, and was instantly followed by one of the French officers, who whispered in his ear; and the waiter disappeared. The British officers perceived their joke had taken effect, and were congratulating themselves, in a loud and hearty laugh, on its success, when the waiter returned with a *pot de chambre*, which the French officer taking from him, he went up to the table of the English officers, and, presenting it to them, said, "There, gentlemen, is a goblet out of which no Frenchman ever drank, but you shall"—and instantly emptied their bottle of Hermitage into it—"Drink, we will fight afterwards." The two English officers made several awkward excuses; and, as is usual, those who begin like bullies end like cowards, they purchased their lives at the price of the most abject apologies, and retired amidst the hisses of all present.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGOTIATIONS for the MARRIAGE of the TWO successive PRINCES of WALES, HENRY and CHARLES, sons of JAMES the FIRST; from a MS. in the National Library at Paris, marked 352, and entitled, "*Embassies of M. de Breves at Rome.*"

THESE papers exhibit, in a striking manner, the extraordinary, and perhaps indefinable, politics of our first James.

It is well-known that James, although a Protestant, passionately desired the alliance of Spain, for his only remaining son, Charles prince of Wales. He demanded the Infanta Mary Ann, daughter of Philip III. and sister of Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. This desire of a Catholic alliance in general, and of the Spanish in particular, was so predominant, that Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador, by means of it, governed him despotically. He made him tremble, and obtained every thing from him by the simple menace of only breaking off the matrimonial negotiation. By this fear he was induced to detach himself from the interests of his son-in-law, the Elector Palatine, whom he refused to acknowledge as King of Bohemia, and whom he sacrificed to the resentment of the house of Austria. What is most singular is, that, whilst he coolly saw Frederick deprived, not only of the kingdom of Bohemia, but even of his electorate, he flattered himself that he could repair all by negotiation; and, under this idea, he abandoned his son-in-law, in order to serve him better. The marriage of his son with the Infanta appeared to him certain of re-establishing the elector, by the influence of the Austrian branch of Spain over that of Germany. As such were his plans, it is not extraordinary that they failed. The Prince of Wales was as eager as his father for the Spanish match: to expedite it he went to Madrid, under the conduct of the Duke of Buckingham, to court the Infanta in due lover-like form, and merit her hand by his attentions. This species of romantic gallantry succeeded very well at the court of Spain, but was ridiculous to the rest of Europe; but what was truly so is the pusillanimous terror with which the prince and duke appeared suddenly seized, and which panic they easily communicated to James. They took umbrage at every thing which ought to have inspired confidence. The more atten-

tions they received at Madrid, the more they thought they resolved to detain them there.

James, at the departure of his son, whom he loved tenderly, wept bitterly, and exhibited much inquietude at the voyage. Buckingham reminded him, that he recollected too late that the presentiments of kings were the warnings of heaven. The Prince of Wales wrote to him in a style still more dejected: that he had no longer a son, and that he must henceforth consider the Electress Palatine as his only heir. James, in terror, precipitately sent ships to bring home his son; the Duke of Buckingham had only a word to say to the reigning king, Philip IV. and all the ports of the kingdom were open for their return. They took the last measures to finish the marriage business, as soon as the dispensations were arrived: they did arrive; and the Spaniards accused the English, and the English the Spaniards, of the rupture of the match. It appeared that the pride of the Duke of Buckingham could not accord with the pride of the Duke of Olivarez; and that Buckingham, who governed James and his son, had estranged the young prince from the alliance, and even warped James from it. This chimerical fear of being detained prisoner was perhaps only a feint.

Hume, in speaking of the views of James in this marriage, says, that James was influenced by an idea, peculiar to himself, that no match below royal rank in the queen was worthy of the presumptive heir of England. He would not listen to any propositions of marriage but with a daughter of France or Spain.

This assertion of Hume does not accord with some facts contained in the dispatches of Mons. de Breves. It appears that a long time before the negotiation with Spain for the marriage of Charles prince of Wales, there had been another for Henry, his eldest brother, with a Princess of Tuscany, sister of Cosmo II. and cousin-german of Mary de Medicis. Whether the proposition originated in Tuscany or England, it was so far favourably received by James, that papal dispensations were solicited. The first letter which concerns this match is of the 7th of July, 1612.

"I have made his holiness (says M. de Breves,) enter into the negotiation of this marriage. He assured me, that

could in no form agree or approve of the grand duke's marrying one of his sisters to the Prince of Wales; that the duke had seven or eight times treated with him on the subject; and that he had dissuaded him from it; even written to him, with his own hand, to desire him to give it up entirely, because he could not bring it into effect without offending God and the Catholic religion. The Pope further added, that he had advised the French king of it, that he might not use his authority in bringing it to pass."

Thus it appears that the Pope was more struck with the dangers than the possible advantages of these mixed marriages; and he feared that a believing wife would not convert an infidel husband, but would be rather seduced and subjugated by him.

In the letter of the 20th of July, M. de Breves observes, that his holiness had sent word to the Grand Duke and his family of his objection to the match; and that, if they did not wish to break with him, they would entirely put a stop to the matter.

Upon the 3d of August, M. de Breves says, "I have sufficiently advised your Majesty of the pains taken by the grand duke to have a dispensation for this marriage; and, though his holiness had openly refused it, the duke's ministers did not cease to supplicate his holiness, making use of all the inventions in their power to overcome the Pope's obstinacy. They even gave out that the Queen of England was a Catholic."

This queen was Ann of Denmark. It is improbable that a Danish princess was a Catholic; and it does not appear that the English, whom she had much displeased by this negociation, ever complained of her on a religious head.

The ambassador continues,—"They have given out that the Queen of England was a Catholic, and has begged his holiness, by a letter under her own hand, to grant the dispensation; and, for their greater authority to say so, they have caused the Grand Duke to send here the secretary whom he used in England for this treaty, who has given the said letter to his holiness, but without the success expected; either because his holiness perhaps did not believe that the letter actually came from the princess, or had other reasons in his mind. He even recommended that the letter should be sent back to the queen, on the part of the Grand Duke, by the same secretary who brought it, observing, that, not to

compromise his dignity, he did not wish to let his holiness see it."

By the same letter it appears, that from this time France either had, or was suspected to have, views for an alliance with England. "I have seen, (says M. de Breves) Cardinal Borghesè, who has particularly enquired if it was true that your Majesties intended to marry Madam Christina to the said Prince of Wales, telling me that he had letters from France of this treaty being far advanced. I answered him, that I knew for certain that the Duke de Bouillon had it not in command to treat upon the subject in the voyage which he had made to England."

All the powers, great and small, sought, though Catholics, the alliance of England, and were all listened to. Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, followed upon the steps of the grand-duke, and offered the Princess of Piedmont to the Prince of Wales, making more advantageous conditions than the grand duke. He had also demanded for the Prince of Piedmont the Princess of England, Elizabeth, afterwards married to Frederick, the elector palatine. "I think," says M. de Breves, speaking of the desire the Duke of Savoy had to marry his daughter to the Prince of Wales, "that, if the duke can carry his point, he will not ask for a dispensation, but follow his own opinions, without regarding the interests and respect due to religion."

But the ambassador should not have insisted so much upon the respect due to religion, or reprobated the duke of Savoy for his inclination, as he supposed, to conclude the match without seeking a dispensation; for next follows what this very ambassador, in his letter of August 22, advises the queen, who, notwithstanding what was said to the Cardinal Borghesè, did, in fact, endeavour to marry her daughter Christina to the Prince of Wales.

"I knew (says he) that the Pope would not give way, and that the grand Duke could not carry this marriage without a rupture with his holiness, which, for many reasons known to your majesties, he must deprecate. It will be advisable to entertain as long as possible the minds of the King of England and the prince his son, till Madame Christina has attained a proper age; and the blow should be struck without speaking of it here. For the same opposition as was made to the Grand Duke, and the Duke of

of Savoy, would be made to your majesties; but, when the affair is finished, his holiness must, of necessity, be patient.

The ambassador suspects, that, from this time, Spain also meditated an alliance with the Prince of Wales, through the second daughter; and the Spanish envoy, therefore, openly opposed the request of the Grand Duke for a dispensation. But Spain had not divulged the project, though the negociation with France could not be concealed from the Pope, who wrote a dissuatory letter to the French court. Notwithstanding, the Dukes of Tuscany and Savoy continued to negotiate in England, and were not rejected. This perseverance disquieted the French queen, and the Spaniards strongly opposed the Duke of Savoy; because, from his character, entirely devoted to turbulence and war, they thought that he would embroil them with England, and take advantage of the opportunity to seize upon the territories adjacent to his kingdom.

At the time, whilst the French ambassador was writing this account of the negociations for an alliance with the Prince of Wales, he (Henry) died; and Charles, his brother, being only twelve years old, the conclusion of all these court intrigues was necessarily suspended, though they were only changed in object: Prince Charles taking the place of his brother. It is curious to hear the remark of the Pope, upon the Prince's death:—"God took him off to prevent the furious pursuits of the Dukes of Savoy and Florence." The ambassador gives here a curious instance of the use made of language by diplomats. He says, that, "as to the negociation of the marriage of the Princess Christina, he knew, that their Majesties of France had too much respect for his Holiness personally, and the Holy See, to do such an action without communicating it to his Holiness."

The ambassador himself has exhibited the equivocal, concealed under these words—"without communicating it;" for the Grand Duke, having written to the Pope to appease him upon the subject of his negociations with England, says, "that he would conclude nothing without communicating it to his Holiness." Upon this, the ambassador observes, "that the Grand Duke does not absolutely promise to do nothing without the consent of his Holiness; only, that he will give him an account of all that he shall actually do." His Holiness

took it, however, for a promise of doing nothing without him; but the Grand Duke's ambassador said, "that his master's letter did not bind him in any fashion."

M. de Breves, after having made to the Pope all these protestations, the value of which he has so well let us know, insinuates to his Holiness, that if, notwithstanding, at another period, the necessity of affairs should force France to this alliance with England, the Pope must assist it even on account of the Catholic interests. He added some particular reasons of policy, to which the Pope made no reply; but, upon the article of religion, he (Paul V.) observed, "that he would sooner permit a Catholic prince to marry a heretic princess, than a Catholic princess to espouse a heretic sovereign:" judging, apparently, that the authority of the husband would be more efficacious in subjugating, than the address of the wife in persuading. The negociations for giving the Prince of Wales a Catholic wife, ended in fulfilling their object by the marriage of Charles with Henrietta Maria, sister of Christina, who became the wife of the Prince of Piedmont, Victor Amadeus, son of the Duke of Savoy.

To return to James I. and Hume. It appears, by the facts just quoted, that it was not a particular political idea of James, to have his son married to a daughter of either France or Spain; or that he considered every alliance, not royal, unworthy the presumptive heir of England; but that it was to give his son a Catholic wife, an idea most extraordinary in a zealous Protestant. M. de Breves, in a thousand places of his dispatches, mentions the complaints of Pope Paul V. concerning the severity of James to the Catholics; notwithstanding this Protestant prince was the son of a Catholic mother, who died in that persuasion, partly on account of her religion, and was flattered at her death with sharing the glory of martyrdom. The remembrance of Mary Stuart, his mother, should have disposed him favourably to the Catholic religion; this remembrance, at least, inspired him with some indulgence for it; and, if he sometimes acted rigorously towards the Catholics, it was only towards those whose zeal amounted to fanaticism and intolerance. He wrote himself, and made others write, against Ultra-Alpine opinions: this, in the mind of the Pope, was his grand crime; but

it was not so much through Protestant zeal, that he attacked these maxims, as because they themselves attacked the royal prerogative, of which he was jealous, not as a sovereign, but as a theologian; because it was, as it were, passed into a dogma, and become an article of faith. In other respects, he appears to have thought like the Pope, that, in marriage, the wife ran more risque of her religion than the husband; for if, on the one side, he was favourable or indulgent to the Catholic religion, he did not fear giving Catholic wives to his sons: on the other side, a true Protestant, he would only marry his daughter to a Protestant husband.

M. Galliard is much too favourable to James, inasmuch as he here presumes, that he acted from reason, which is much to be doubted, for such an idiosyncrasy as characterized this man's mind, is rarely to be seen. He was a pedant and divine, and a furious fox-hunter; a great tyrant, but afraid of enforcing his claims by arms, and a personal coward; a great negociator, but gulled by the most frivolous suggestions; and, though he came to a throne where every thing possible had been done by his predecessor to leave him uninterrupted prosperity, he brought his son into invincible difficulties, by supposing that religious feuds, the most implacable of all animosities could be settled by disputations and meetings; and, though of invincible pride, did not sufficiently know his dignity, so as to prevent his lowering it by publications against tobacco. Elizabeth used protestantism as an instrument of advancing her power; a true politician, according to Gibbon, not being influenced by conscience, or right or wrong, in such questions, but purely by expediency; but this man made it a means of injury to his throne. A wise king will never be drawn into scrapes by religious questions of any kind; he will leave them to those who admire such discussions, and laugh at them in his sleeve, unless it happens to be for his advantage to cajole them. Whatever may be the moral turpitude of such conduct, it may be proved by history, that all great sovereigns have been great knaves; and that the vices of man compel them to be so, if they act faithfully to the duties of their trust. Who is such a bigot as to think, that a saint could possibly make a good prime-minister?—or that the Ten Commandments and Christian

commiseration were fit to be extended further than the abolition of the slave-trade? No, no; every body knows that such notions would be quite unfit for a common exciseman, much more for him who is to press all into his services by duperly and bribery, and treachery and—eries without end.

Jan. 30, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a recent publication, entitled, "Hints to young married Females," by Mrs. Taylor, the following observations from Pope's works, on humanity to brutes, are introduced in the number on Education.

"I fancy, too, some advantage might be taken of the common notion, that it is ominous or unlucky to destroy some sort of birds, as swallows or martins. This opinion might arise from the confidence these birds seem to put in us by building under our roofs, so that this is a kind of violation of the laws of hospitality to murder them. As for robin red-breasts, in particular, it is not improbable they owe their security to the old ballad of the 'Children in the Wood.' However it be, I don't know, I say, why this prejudice, well improved, and carried as far as it would go, might not be made to conduce to the preservation of many innocent creatures, which are now exposed to all the wantonness of an ignorant barbarity."

These remarks appear to be grounded on the dangerous principle of instilling virtue through the medium of error, and which surely ought not to be admitted among any hints for instructing the rising generation.

The question in this enlightened age should not be in what degree popular prejudices, which are founded in falsehood, can be made conducive to the interests of humanity; but how far we can succeed in eradicating these vestiges of superstition from the human mind.

Experience sufficiently demonstrates with what tenacity early impressions are fostered; and, if a child, at the first dawn of reason, is thus instructed in a system which engenders false hopes and fears; and is taught to imbibe ignorant prejudices, "carried as far as they will go," its obvious tendency will be the propagation of error to an indefinite extent; for the mind that is tutored to a belief in omens may be easily induced to admit into its juvenile creed the grossest

grossest absurdities, which would probably grow with its growth, till the man of mature years will remain in knowledge—a child.

Far preferable must be those admonitions which inculcate humanity from the excellence of the feeling itself; its happy effect in exalting the character, and rendering it amiable; and from the moral turpitude of a contrary spirit!

"Ye, therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it too—"

enforcing the obligations to cultivate this temper by the powerful sanctions of religion, which is all that truth and good sense can require. JOHN MANN.

Stourport, Worcestershire.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a TOUR in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON, of BENNETTS' HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER VIII.

Llangollen; Sept. 3, 1796.

My dear Brother,

FROM Bala to Corwen, a distance of 11 miles, we found hills in the place of mountains. The country is no longer romantic, and the road is rugged. Though we follow the course of the Dee the whole way, it is never visible (except at its coming out of Bala pool) till we cross it, a mile before we reach Corwen. Spiteful hills intercept from our view the delicious vale of Cider-nion, through which it runs. We saw the entrance and the exit of a road that would have led us through the vale, but, strangers as we were, we durst not attempt it.

At a modest little inn, with the interesting sign of the Druid, we entered the great road of North Wales, leading from London to Holyhead, which will carry us to Shrewsbury.

Corwen is a poor village, between the Berwyn mountains on one hand, and the mountains of Yale on the other; the Dee running in the vale. Its situation on the high road maintains a tolerable inn, the sign of Owen Glyndwr, the scite of whose habitation is still pointed out, on the banks of the Dee, about three miles below.

At Corwen my eyes were gratified with the sight of a steeple, a low square tower. All I had seen in the interior of Wales resembled a chimney; and the principal mark of distinction between a house and a church was, that the chim-

ney of the one was open at top to emit smoke, while that of the other was open on the sides to shew a bell.

From Corwen to Llangollen, we followed the windings of the Dee, between two ranges of mountains; frequently on a high terrace, cut on their side. The scenery was noble, and perpetually varying; but there are not words to vary it on paper. I could tell you of approaching mountains, wooded hills, verdant pastures, and a winding river; and of each of these you could form an idea. Of their combination you could not. A very fine point of view is where a tall, insulated, naked rock, with the ruins of Castle Dinas Bran on its top, seems to shut up the end of the vale. The bed of the river is altogether the most rocky I ever saw, and no where more so than at Llangollen, where it is paved by nature with huge flat stones.

After a long descent, we reached Llangollen, where is a bridge over the Dee, that must be crossed by those going to Ruthin. Llangollen is a low, disagreeable town, in this scene of enchantment. Its only inn displays the bloody hand of Sir Watkin. In Wales, this gentleman has no other name. The master of the house—I was going to say—but I will rather call him the *man* of the house—is a melancholy warning to *him who standeth, to take heed lest he fall*. For the first six-and-thirty years of his life he drank nothing but water, and, though never industrious, was decent in his manners. I should now depreciate the respectable name of *beast*, if I were to call him by it. Drunk as often as he can get liquor, mad when he is drunk, and abusive when sober; his wife commands him, the waiter treats him with contempt, and the maids return openly the curses he mutters between his teeth.

It is impossible to be at Llangollen without saying something of the ladies of Llangollen Vale; though, if you have seen an account of them published in a newspaper I never saw, or read a poem of Miss Seward's on the same subject, I never read, probably you are better acquainted with them than myself.

All that I have heard of the ladies of Llangollen Vale is, that they were two young Irishwomen of noble families, who entered into a solemn renunciation of the male part of their species; vowed an eternal friendship for each other; eloped from their friends; and, after roving about some time in search of a situation

situation to their mind, settled in the vicinity of Llangollen. The cottage they found built to their hands, and they rent it at twenty pounds a year; but they have expended a great deal of money in improvements. The neatness of the inside is such as exceeds belief, and every part of it is ornamented in a manner that could only be contrived and executed by women of the most elegant taste, who had no other employment.

No man is ever admitted to speak to the ladies, but their relations, and their gardener, who is a married man, and does not live in the house. They frequently receive visits from female friends, and Miss Seward has been of the number; but they never lodge any body. Their domestics are two women servants, besides one they brought over with them, who is their housekeeper, and on whom the ladies bestow such a portion of their esteem, that to affront her is to offend them. They are fond of their garden; and an idea of their neatness may be formed from its being confidently asserted, though it is not true, that their walks are swept with a hair broom.

I was told by a gentleman who went over the house, some years ago, that a curious box, covered with white satin and embroidery, was seen in the dining-room; and, on undrawing the curtain, an old fat, lame lap-dog appeared, as the inhabitant: and I am now informed, that Fidel has paid the debt of nature, and his tomb is shewn to strangers, in the garden. Persons who have families, and live in the world, laugh at this: to me it is very natural. Women must do something with their affections; and what the ladies had to spare from each other, and their maid, could not, in their situation, be better bestowed, than on an animal that was sensible of their caresses, and returned their attachment.

Here the ladies have lived fifteen years, and scandal has not dared to say, that they have ever repented their vow.

The outside of the cottage I saw; it is exquisitely neat and elegant, and beautifully situated on an eminence, rising out of the vale and sheltered by the mountains. The inside I might have seen; but I was told, that the frequent exhibition of their house to strangers, had become troublesome to the ladies; and I did not think it right to intrude upon them for my own gratification.

My next walk was to the ruins of the

abbey of Llan Egwest, perhaps better known to you, if you know it at all, by its Latin name, Valle Crucis. It is a mile and a half from this place. I was very minute in my enquiries concerning the road; as my father chose to visit the castle of Dinas Bran instead of the abbey. My instructions were, to go along the Ruthin road, till I came to a barley-field, opposite a cottage, when I must turn to the right, and was assured I could not miss my way. I found the cottage, saw the barley-field, turned to the right, and began to mount a steep hill. I was certain I should have to go down again, as I never knew a set of monks in my life that did not settle in a valley; and, after toiling up more than half a mile, and seeing mountains still before me, I began to doubt whether I was right. Fortunately there was a farm-house near; I sent the servant to enquire the way, and found I had to descend to the Ruthin road again, and search for another cottage and another barley-field farther on. I went back faster than I came, vexed at having spent my strength for nought, and soon found the right barley-field, which led me to a wood, and a steep winding path down its side led me to the abbey.

It was not without reason that I judged well of the taste of monks. Of all the situations I ever saw of the kind none has equalled this. A large level meadow, as luxuriant as nature could form or art improve it, intersected by a running stream, skirted by rising woods, and surrounded by lofty mountains. There may be, and, as part of the abbey is converted into a farm-house, I suppose there is, a road into it for a cart, but no such thing appears. The very path by which I entered is not visible, and there seems no transition from it but to the heavens. I never saw so delightful a retreat for religion, love, or friendship, or any kind of enthusiasm or romance; and during the time that the good fathers must necessarily wait before they could reach those heavens, the auxiliary aid of the fertile soil was not a contemptible object.

I could scarcely admire, as they deserved, the ruins of the abbey, for contemplating the beauties of its situation; though the ruins are considerable, and the broken arches and Gothic windows, half hidden by trees, are very picturesque. The only building in this sequestered vale, besides the farm-house above-mentioned, consists of two rooms,

in a barbarous taste, erected by the proprietor, who occasionally retires to them to smook his pipe. He should have made them a grey cottage, covered with ivy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE the philanthropists of England have ranged the earth, in order to break the fetters of slavery, they have disregarded, with singular inconsistency, the ill-treatment which British seamen, the guardians of our independence, have been obliged to endure. In his cause no eloquence has been put forth, no commiseration has been excited; and, whilst they encountered death in every form, and raised the name of Britain to the highest elevation that can be reached, their ill-treatment, though more galling than that of the negro (because they were born and bred up with the rights and feelings of free men), remains unnoticed and unredressed. Such indifference to this most meritorious class of men, would detract much from the sincerity of that sensibility which was so ostentatiously manifested for the unenlightened African; unless the same persons, who have distinguished themselves in redressing the wrongs of the latter, should come forward to relieve the much harsher treatment to which British seamen has been subjected.

It has been said by many that the selfish motives of the proprietors of slaves in the West Indies have drawn a film over their eyes, which prevents them from seeing the evils of slavery: allow me to ask, if nine-tenths of the people of this country are not in a similar state of "mental and moral blindness" towards the British seamen? who are deprived of the benefits of the laws of the land, and hunted down as wild beasts.*

To abolish negro slavery, a vast variety of cruel circumstances were brought forward: again allow me to ask, if an enquiry, not requiring a fiftieth part of the former labour, had been instituted, to obtain information on topics of cruelty and brutal behaviour towards British seamen on the shores of the Thames alone; whether atrocities would not have been brought to light as revolting as those which were committed on the

coast of Guinea, or in the West Indies? That they should so long have escaped notice, in a free country, must assuredly stagger every man of reflection who has any personal knowledge of the matter! It certainly requires explanation, why our philanthropists can see distinctly what is passing in the south of Europe, and cannot discern what is passing in their own country.

The subject of impressment needs no impassioned delineation, no exaggerated colouring. It only requires to be faithfully represented, and brought forward before Parliament and the public, by a man whose character is free from the suspicion of factious motives, and whose parliamentary conduct is regulated by his conscience, and a sense of the general good. In that case, this great evil must be soon redressed, in spite of every thing that can possibly be said or done to prevent it. Every motive allied with human suffering, every sentiment associated with a sense of signal services, every inducement coupled with policy, and, in a word, the preservation of our present high fame, prosperity, and rights as a nation, imperiously call for such an enquiry, and for redress, in behalf of that much neglected and harshly treated class of men—*British seamen*. They, the gallant and constitutional defenders of our national independence, are exposed, without protection and without mercy, to be dragged away by fellows (the outcasts of human nature), from their wives, their children, and friends, on board a 'receiving ship,' and confined under locks and bolts as felons! excluded from intercourse with their friends, subjected against their will to the rigors of martial law, and liable to be sent to a foreign station for an undefined period.

The following, sir, ought to be amongst the subjects for a committee of the legislature, viz.

I. What has been the general conduct of the impress service during the war?

II. What is the present state of our naval discipline, and if it is founded on principles adapted to the command of regularly bred seamen?

III. Are the present 'Articles of War' for seamen suited to the enlightened minds of men of the present day?

IV. What has been the general conduct of officers towards men?

V. What is the real cause of the rooted aversion in the minds of our mercantile seamen to the naval service?

VI. What is the best method to raise a sufficient

* I mean the mode of pricking for men, with cutlasses, in the hold of vessels, which I have heard called, as described by an officer, "pinking them."

sufficient number of seamen, in time of war, to man our navy and merchants' service, without foreigners?

VII. What would be the most efficacious mode of training men and boys, in the merchants' service, which is the only good school, to make them effective seamen, and form their minds for the navy, when the country may require their services?

VIII. What mode of training is best adapted for officers, to enable them to command mercantile seamen, render them effective, and prevent desertion?

IX. What privileges or rights ought to be granted to seamen, so as to place them on an equality with other men, when the country requires their particular services, and exacts sacrifices from them beyond those which are imposed on any other class of his Majesty's subjects?

X. How far is it necessary to blend the two services together for general and individual good?

XI. What would be the best method to give employment to our seamen after the conclusion of a war, until their numbers were reduced to answer the peace-establishment of the navy and the merchants' service?

XII. What would be the best plan for the gradual extinction of impressment! without depriving the executive altogether of the rights of exercising such power on great or sudden emergencies?

XIII. Whether a serious injury does not arise to the naval service, by holding it up as a place of punishment for those delinquents who commit petty crimes on shore, when it ought, on the contrary, to be held up as a service of honour and interest?

XIV. What is the cause that men taken from the merchants' service, with a good moral character, after having been in the navy, though but for a short time, become more or less corrupted; so much so, that they experience great difficulty in again obtaining employment in the mercantile service, when any others can be obtained?

XV. What would be the best plan, during peace, of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, the number of seamen that might be obtained for the naval service in case of war; and what would be the best means (should their numbers be insufficient) of obtaining the requisite supply in the shortest space of time?

XVI. How far it would tend to the general good to cause all ships in those trades that particularly belong to this country, to carry a certain number of people, according to tonnage, and to do away with direct taxation, as a means of indemnifying the owners for the increase of expense?

It must be borne in mind, that such is the weight of our naval establishment in political affairs, and the reluctance to

resign any portion of the influence attached to that administration, that any plan immediately emanating from ministers must be defective. However, as America has now become a naval power, some effectual scheme must be adopted to abolish impressment, and re-model our naval system, and that promptly too, or we must prepare for the loss of our present maritime ascendancy, with all the advantages it has hitherto embraced!

JUSTITIA.

P.S. On the 15th of July last, a bill for the "Encouragement of Seamen," brought forward by Sir Wm. Scott, passed the House of Commons. It might have been expected that something agreeable to the title of the bill would have been framed; whereas it confined itself to a simple regulation for the distribution of prize money. With all due reverence for that highly respectable character, and deference to his profound judgment as a lawyer, I take upon myself to say, that he nevertheless misunderstood the character of our mercantile seamen, in supposing that the provisions of that bill would answer the object expressed in the title.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN our Bills of Mortality are registered only those births and burials which take place in London, and 12 miles around it; yet in this little spot of our island, in this fragment of our population, between 5 and 6000 persons annually die of consumption. Holycross, a little village in Shropshire, long held a population of only 1050. During the ten years between 1750 and 1760, forty-seven of its inhabitants died of consumption; but, from 1760 to 1770, there died of the same disease 101: in the former period it caused one-sixth, but in the latter one-third of the total mortality of the place. During 7 years, between 1790 and 1796, 683 persons died of consumption at Bristol; and its relative mortality was as one to two, at Plymouth, during the 7 years from 1799 to 1808, the relative fatality of consumption was as one to four.

When the kingdom is unusually healthy, there annually dies one out of every 40 persons; if consumption does one-fifth of the whole work of mortality, of every 200 inhabitants one dies consumptive every year. The total population of these islands has been moderately calculated at 16,000,000; consumption, therefore, annually destroys 80,000; thus, every day that passes over

us, thirteen persons die of this disease in the metropolis alone, and upwards of 240 in the whole kingdom.

But figures never affect the feelings; numerical calculations go on in an unsensitive part of the mind; we cannot reckon and imagine at the same time. To place in a striking point of view the amount of its ravages, an eloquent writer, Dr. SOUTHEY, directs his reader to "ascend one of the high hills that surround Bristol, to remark how closely the buildings are crowded together, for an extent of some miles; to descend from the eminence, and walk through its populous streets; to calculate the multitude that are met on the walk, and the still greater multitudes who are at the same time within the houses; and, when the imagination has thus grasped the idea of an immense assemblage of human beings, he is reminded, that a number equal to this assemblage perishes annually in our own island of this devouring malady."

What remedies have we for this disease? It has prevailed so long, and is occurring so perpetually, that the knowledge and the resources of the profession must have found their way to the public; and, we believe, they are pretty well aware, that, when consumption is fairly and fully established, there is no remedy on which we have the smallest reliance for efficacy, and that the greater number of medical practitioners aim at little more than alleviating the sufferings, and managing the minds of their patients; or, if they ever go further, and prescribe any of those remedies from which more sanguine spirits have promised a complete recovery, it is as a forlorn hope, and without the faintest expectation of success. In truth, there is at this time, throughout the profession, a hopeless indolence upon the subject. Physicians have no faith in their present remedies, and the subject is so unpromising, that they feel little inclination to search for new ones. This state of opinion must inevitably influence the conduct of the profession, and the patient, in return for his confidence and his fees, gets little more than prescriptions that have no power, and visits that carry no comfort.

The following statement of the varieties which occur in strumous phthisis, is well calculated to be highly interesting and useful to those practitioners who have had less extensive experience of the disease than Dr. Southey,

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or who are accustomed to regard it with a less scrutinizing eye.

"Sometimes the disease proceeds to its fatal termination without any pain in the chest, even upon the full inspiration. The difficulty of breathing also varies greatly; in some instances, the respiration becomes hurried and laborious, and all the auxiliary muscles are exerted early in the disease. In other cases, the patient will require but a single pillow in the last stage. The dyspnoea sometimes becomes less after the suppuration has commenced. I have known two cases, in which the uneasy sensation in the throat was one of the most distressing symptoms, the patients being unable to swallow any thing solid for some weeks before death. Portal records several cases in which the voice failed, and the organs of deglutition were affected; and, upon dissection, no change of structure could be discovered, except in the viscera of the thorax. The rapidity and degree in which the body wastes, vary in different individuals. In most instances, this is one of the first circumstances which excite alarm; but sometimes even this symptom is wanting, and fat has been found around some of the viscera of those who have died consumptive. The expectoration of pus, which, if any one symptom could deserve the name, might be considered a diagnostic of the disease, is not always present. In some instances, abscesses, which have proved fatal, have been found in the substance of the lungs, not communicating with the air-cells. Concretions of different kinds are often expectorated by phthisical patients, sometimes fleshy, sometimes osseous, and occasionally resembling a portion of the bronchia. Tulpius asserts, that he has seen pulmonary concretions, in which vascular ramifications could be distinctly traced. The membranous substances often expectorated, and mistaken for portions of lung, are probably of the same nature as those which are formed in the larynx, and upper part of the trachea in croup. In one case of a young man, whom I attended in strumous phthisis, there was no expectoration of any kind till within a few days before his death; but, during the progress of the disease, he used frequently to vomit, after a violent fit of coughing, and then discharge a considerable accumulation of mixed pus and mucus. The exacerbations of fever

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are often well marked, but occasionally very irregular, and sometimes so slight as not to be noticed. I have seen one case in which no rigors were ever experienced, nor any profuse perspiration, till the last week. Aphthæ not unfrequently appear in the last stage. Morgagni, and more recently Portal, asserts, that some individuals have died of pulmonary consumption without ever having coughed. '*Est enim,*' says the former, '*aliquando in pulmonibus materia pccans nec pauca, et quæ expelli possit; sed nulla est tussis propter hebetem ac deficientem sensum in tunica intima bronchiorum.*' The symptoms of strumous phthisis are therefore infinitely varied, and rarely occur in the exact order and connexion in which they are described by authors."

After describing the progress of the disease, the constitution in which it occurs, and the symptoms by which it is characterized, Dr. Southey proceeds to enquire into its external causes, beginning with a medical survey of the globe, in order to ascertain the degree in which consumption prevails in different regions; and those circumstances, such as climate, clothing, food and habits, to which its greater or lesser prevalence is to be attributed.

Dr. Southey sets out from the northern extremity of Europe.—Honebow, Olafsen, and Povelsen, Sir George Mackenzie, and Mr. Hooker, all agree that consumption is one of the most prevalent diseases of Iceland; it is attributed to the severity of the climate, the hardships to which the inhabitants are exposed in fishing, and the little care they take to avoid wet and cold. Linnæus, in his Tour in Lapland asserts, that among the Laplanders pleurisies are very common, but that consumption occurs only now and then. Dr. Guthrie and Dr. De Mertan practised many years in Russia, and assert, that pulmonary consumption is not a frequent disease there; the same also appears to be the case in Denmark. We are in the habit of associating together cold and consumption; this immunity from the disease in climates where the cold is so much more intense than in our own, is attributed by Lord Molesworth to their warm stoves, and the plenty and pureness of their beech-wood fuel, while its prevalence in London is referred to the gross and unwholesome fumes of our coal-fires. In the north of Germany, pulmonary consumption seems nearly

as prevalent as in England; if you talk to a German, he is as familiar with *lungensucht* and *auszehrung*, as we are with consumption. In 1804 one-fifth of the deaths in the hospital at Berlin arose from consumption. The Dutch have a climate not warmer than ours, and their apartments are said to be large, airy, and what an Englishman would think chilly. Yet Dr. Cogan, who practised some years at Rotterdam, states, that they are comparatively exempt from this disease. Finke, in his Medical Geography, makes a different statement, (on a Dutch authority:—"*Verhandeligen van de natuur en geneeskundige correspondentie opgericht in s'Hage.*" S. 98.) That, at the Hague, out of 1457 deaths, 311 are from consumption; that is, more than 1 in 5; and at Bergen-op-Zoom, out of 157 deaths, 39 from the same disease; that is, nearly the same proportion: if, however, we may place any reliance on the assertions of Hollanders in this country, there can be no doubt of its comparative unfrequency among them. At Vienna, some say one-sixth, and others one-tenth of the deaths arise from consumption. In France, the disease appears to be prevalent, and is attributed by Finke to the thin dresses of the natives. The women (says he) think they must be ill to be interesting. "*J'ai aujourd'hui une santé indecente,*" says a lady who feels herself thoroughly well; and in the spring, whatever may be the weather, they put on thin summer dresses, catch colds, and go into consumptions. That consumption is frequent at Paris, the evidence of Portal is sufficient,—at this very time, one of the most eminent physicians in the French metropolis. The south of France is often considered as a favourable climate for consumptive patients. Yet, at Lyons, the summer is very hot; the winter very cold, and diseases of the chest, particularly consumption, are frequent. Formerly, the consumptive in England were sent to Montpellier. Smollett long ago said, "that this senseless custom yearly costs many lives." "In Dauphiné, says Thierry, *Erfahrungen*, w. s. w. s. 44. the neighbouring Alps cause diseases of the chest; whoever has weak lungs, does not last long there; the dry tempestuous winds cause blood-spitting and consumption.

Consumption is well known throughout Italy; in the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, at Florence, fitted up for

1200 patients, Domier found a number of consumptive. In Spain, it is well known, and is believed to be contagious; the bedding and clothes of those who die of it are burned; the same is the belief and practice of the Portuguese; they send their consumptive patients from Lisbon into Allentejo, particularly to Beja. The Maltese themselves are not subject to consumption, but consumptive patients from England are injured by the climate; the same is said to be the case with Sicily, where the disease is known and believed to be contagious. The inhabitants of the Archipelago seldom suffer from pulmonary affections. In Egypt, the disease seems to be unknown; most travellers are silent about it; and Savary states, that it does not occur there. Celsus considered the climate of Alexandria as well suited to the phthisical. At the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, that consumption was one of the diseases most fatal to the English settlers. In Bengal, it is not common; though, in a European regiment stationed at Bombay, about six cases occurred annually. Chardin says, that the Persians are not subject to pulmonary complaints.

Crossing the Atlantic, Dr. Southey takes a view of the new continent.—“The Greenlanders (says Crantz) are subject to consumption and blood-spitting; many drag along several years with a weakness and defluxion on the breast, that suffocates them at last.” In Canada, pleurisies appear among the prevailing diseases; consumption is not mentioned. Among the northern Indians, according to Hearne, it carries off great numbers of both sexes and all ages. In New England, it is very common; before the arrival of the English, it was one of the two disorders most fatal to the American Indians; and this is attributed by General Lincoln to the disuse of furs, which they sold instead of wearing. At Boston, consumption and dysentery are said to be the diseases of the place, and are attributed to obstructed perspiration. In Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, it appears that one-fifth of the deaths are caused by pulmonary consumption, and that it destroys, in the same proportion at New York, and nearly the same at Philadelphia. According to Volney, among the most prevalent diseases throughout the United States, are colds and coughs, frequently terminating in consumption. In the West-India Islands, consumption is by no means a common complaint. In

Jamaica, according to Hunter, it hardly ever occurs; and Lempriere says, that the climate was most favorable to the scrofulous, and those affected with pulmonary complaints. Du Tertre and Bryan Edwards corroborate the statement, that the disease is almost unknown in the West Indies. It is better known in Barbadoes than in any other of the islands. Phthisis is common at Bermuda and in the Azores. At Madeira, it appears, that it is one of the diseases to which the natives are most subject.

One of the first things which strike us in those nations, among whom consumption is most prevalent, is the deficiency of their clothing. The people, in the north of Europe, it is true, live in a climate of far greater inclemency, but how do they guard against the severity of the cold? (Phil. Trans. vol. 68.) “The legs and feet (says Dr. Guthrie, describing the winter dress of the Russian boor) are guarded against the cold by many piles of coarse flannel, with a pair of boots over all; at the same time, that their bodies feel all the warmth of sheep-skin coats, and nothing is left open to the action of the air but the face and neck; his wooden hut is caulked with moss, snug and close; it is furnished with an oven, which answers the triple purpose of heating the house, dressing the victuals, and supporting on its flat top the greasy mattress on which he and his wife lie; in the same apartment sleep the children, and secondary personages of the family: they undergo, during the night, a most stewing process from the heat and closeness of their situation; insomuch, that they have the appearance of being dipped in water, and raise a steam and smell in the room not offensive to themselves, but scarcely supportable to the person whom curiosity may lead thither.” How different this to our thin clothing, and half-warmed apartments. In certain parts of our own island, consumption is said to have been more prevalent, as the clothing has become scanty. In many parts of Scotland, (says Sir J. Sinclair,) where consumption is now prevalent, the old people affirm, that it was unknown before the warm Scotch plaiding was exchanged for the fine, thin, cold, English cloth, and woollen for cotton. So, in the vale of Keswick, it has been observed, that consumption has increased with the increased use of cotton among the women, instead of worsted, flannels, and stuffs.

But, in our mode of living, thin clothing is not the only circumstance which dis-

poses to consumption; some classes of our countrymen appear to be almost wholly exempt from it, while others suffer peculiarly. Those who are most exempt, are those who eat animal food, live well, and whose occupation leads them to take strong exercise in the open air, such as butchers, Scotch fish-wives, Cornish fishermen, stable boys, grooms, and dragoons. Those classes suffer the most severely who are the worst fed, and lead sedentary lives, as tailors, weavers, spinners, &c.

These inferences are not without their value: to a people who suffer so severely as the English from pulmonary consumption, it is of importance to know, that the chief victims of this disease are not those who live in the most inclement climate, but those classes of a temperate climate, who are the worst clad, the worst fed, and the worst exercised; and that warm clothing, nourishing diet, and regular strong exercise, prevent that delicacy of constitution which disposes to the disease.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for January there is a communication from Mr. Gundry, in answer to a request of Dr. Abauzit, regarding the Geneva Bible; in which Mr. G. gives a transcript of the title-page of his copy, and also of the 7th verse of the 7th chapter of the epistle to the Romans. His copy, I observe, was published in 1615. Having a copy by me which appears to have been published a considerable time prior to Mr. Gundry's, and which differs from it in the title page, as well as in the verse alluded to, I beg leave to hand you a transcript of these parts from my copy.

The title-page is as follows—

La Bible qui est toute la sainte escripture: ascauoir, le vieil, & nouueau Testament: Auec argumens sur chacun liure, annotations augmentees & nouvelles sur les Apocryphes. Quant au nouueau Testament, il a este reueu & corrigé sur le Grec pas les Ministres de Geneue, comme on verra en leur Epistre qui est a la fin de l'Apocalypse. Il y a ansie plusieurs figures & cartes, tant chorographique qu'antres de nouueau adioustees des quelles voyez l'Epistre qui s'ensuit en la page prochaine. Plus vn Indice copieux pour promptement trouuer les matieres plus notables de l'escripture. — Par Nicolas Barbier & Thomas Courtean, 1561.

The verse is in these words—

Que dirons nous donc? la Loy est elle peche? Ainsi n'aduene; ainçois ie n'ay

point cognu que c'estoit de peche sinon par la Loy. Car ie n'ensse point cognu que c'estoit de concupiscence si la Loy n'eust dit, Tu ne conuoiteras point.

J. M'K.

Inverness; Feb. 12, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for January, p. 506, Mr. Evans, of Islington, expresses his abhorrence at the persecutions in the South of France with a warmth that does honour to his feelings; and, at the same time, congratulates himself and his readers, that, "happily for us Britons, the sad days of persecution have passed away, and have an existence only in the page of history." But your correspondent W. N. in the article immediately preceding, charges our legislature with positive acts of persecution, and he particularly produces the case of certain butchers, who were punished for selling meat on Sunday. It is a persecution, I allow, of a more moderate kind than some of which we read in former times; it does not, as Mr. Evans expresses it, raise its "ensanguined crest," or throw its victims into the flames of Smithfield; but still, in every point of view, it is persecution, and religious persecution. It drags peaceable honest men from their families, and inflicts on them punishment, sometimes more than they are able to bear: and all for the sake of religion; for disbelief or disobedience of a certain tenet of christianity; which disbelief or disobedience, as it does not infringe on any of the rights of mankind, must be considered as purely a matter of conscience.

In justice to the humane and liberal magistrates of the metropolis, W. N. ought to have mentioned that the blame or ridicule of such bigotted proceedings is not to be imputed to them; and that at all times they pass sentence on the Sabbatical criminals with reluctance: on some occasions, indeed, they have altogether shuffled off the prosecutions against them. They are pushed to the letter of the law by certain persons, who style themselves "the Society for suppressing Vice." But, in cases of necessity (for there is no exception), to sell food to the laboring poor, even on Sundays, is an action that appears to possess more of virtue than of vice. By the easy and ungrateful task of lodging informations against inoffensive tradesmen, have this set of persons, for the last twenty years, been ambitious to ob-

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tain distinction in the world. Although they must, long ago, have been sensible that their annoyance of the public was altogether unavailing, they have not been able to desist from their favorite amusement. It is surprising that men who have such uncommon pretensions to an acquaintance with the religion of Christ, have never yet learned that its distinguishing characteristics are not rigor and oppression, but moderation, forbearance, and charity.

CRISPINI FILIUS.

Fleet-street ; Feb. 16, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO apology will, I hope, be thought needful in my endeavouring to correct an error in your last. The song there inserted as a specimen of "American Literature," beginning, "The scene was more beautiful far to the eye," is, I beg leave to inform you, the production of my much esteemed and learned friend, the Rev. J. Plumptre, B.D. late fellow of Clare-hall, in this university.

WILLIAM HORNBY.

Cambridge ; Feb. 12, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THANK you for having so frequently noticed my occasional communications under the signature of H. R. which is not to you anonymous ; but I consider myself fortunate that I have not put my name at length, since two of your correspondents have been pleased to notice my biblical critique, affixing their names; and yet there seems something unfair in my continuing to them unknown ; but neither my time nor inclination will permit me to enter into a controversy. I must, therefore, briefly thank Dr. Abauzit for his very complimentary notice ; calling my critique, "the observation of a very valuable correspondent," and myself "intelligent and pious ;" I can only regret that my health will not permit me to accept the flattering invitation to become personally known to each other. The style of this whole letter denotes the scholar and the gentleman. With respect to that signed Lucas, it is only necessary to hint, that no gentleman ever begins a letter thus, "The writer's beginning is most illiberal;" this being a word only used as a prelude to a blow—a word and a blow. Your correspondent may be a good Greek scholar, but he does not un-

derstand English, if he asserts that, at this present day, to *lust* and to *covet* are synonymous ; although he says, in language rather difficult for the mere English reader to understand, "ἐπιθυμῶν καὶ φιλοπονεῖν" will apply to both ; and I much doubt if the French or the Dutch will, the literal translation from which, few, I think, will approve of." He then concludes with these elegant lines, "I little thought when I began this letter, and doubted the nameless critic's knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, that I should end with convicting him of ignorance in his bruted Dutch language." To preserve me from such bruted language becoming personally offensive, I must trust to your permitting me to remain a *nameless critic*, under my usual signature of

H. R.

P.S. It is not necessary to trouble the public with my answer to Dr. Abauzit's enquiry ; but I should wish to inform him, that my French Bible is called "Nouvelle édition, revue par les Pasteurs & Professeurs de Geneve;" and printed at Amsterdam, 1761 ; my Dutch Bible, ditto, 1763. I have another Testament, without date (the title being lost), in which the verse in question runs thus, in old spelling—"Que dirons nous donc ? La Loy est elle peché ? Ainsi n'avienne, ainçois je n'ai point cogneu, que c'estoyt de peché—sinō par la loy, car ie n'eusse point cogneu que c'estoyt de concupiscence si la loy n'eust dit—Tu ne conuoiteras point."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE a son who has been afflicted, for two years past, with glandular obstructions of the neck; the glands being swelled outwardly, in a perpendicular ridge, between the lobe of the right ear and shoulder ; the left side of his neck being disposed to swell in the same manner. These swellings are attended, not by an acute, but a kind of weary pain, which likewise attends the back of the neck, though no swelling is there. Should he at any time catch a cold, to which we are all so subject under this climate, it immediately affects his neck ; the pain is then increased, so that he can hardly hold up his neck. He has been under two eminent surgeons in London for at least a twelve-month, and has by both been recommended sea-bathing. He has taken their advice, but found but little benefit. This disorder, which seems incident to young people, is no less serious, when happening to persons of advanced years,

years, than proving fatal, shewing that the constitution in that case is breaking up.

Can any of your correspondents prescribe a mode of cure founded on successful experience.

Y.

Hackney; Feb. 8.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a strange propensity to depreciate and undervalue the works of modern authors, and exalt those of former times; and in no instance more absurdly than in the drama; many a modern comedy would be highly extolled as the work of some old author; and many an old one not endured as a modern production: * such is the force of prejudice! Some of the old plays are insufferably dull, and others grossly indecent and immoral. Old age is generally made ridiculous, the marriage unhappy, the men profligate, the women faithless. Fops and fribblers have fortunately now no existence in nature; neither have we, what are still more unnatural and disgusting, the romps and hoydens.† It seems hardly credible, that the virtuous ladies of former times could complacently witness indecencies which no modern audience could endure, or modern actor dare to utter;—so great is the improvement in outward decorum!

How superior do the works of Sheridan, Coleman, Cumberland, Holcroft, Burgoyne, Cowley, Inchbald, &c. &c. appear, when compared with such plays as the *Country Girl*, *Bold Stroke for a Wife*, *Beaux Stratagem*, the *Wonder*, *Suspicious Husband*, *She Wou'd and She Won'd not*, *Inconstant*, &c. &c.—these dramas abound in incident (such as it is), practical jokes, bustle, and low ribaldry; poor substitutes for wit,‡ genuine humour, refined sentiment, and

* It seems, the propensity to undervalue cotemporaries always existed: Lady Mary Wortley Montagu extols past times, and laments the dearth of genius in the days of Pope, Addison, &c.‡—Nothing could better exemplify the force of prejudice than the admiration Mr. Ireland's Play met with when supposed to be the production of Shakspeare; and its condemnation when discovered to be a deception! Voligern was certainly a wonderful effort of genius in a youth of eighteen!

† The *Beggar's Bush* and *Midsummer Night's Dream* are only fit for the closet—insufferably dull on the stage.

‡ Congreve's plays abound in wit, but are hardly endurable now on the stage, on

interesting character, which “move the mind and mend the heart.” It has been sometimes said, that not much credit is due to modern times for improvement in decency, as the eye now is licentious, though the ear is fastidious; that the fashionable mode of female dress (or rather undress) is quite as great an offence to decency as the freedom of speech in former times. This is a great mistake—whatever the eye is accustomed to see ceases to be indecent; the poor women in warm climates go half naked, and savages almost entirely so, without exciting in each other any sense of impropriety. A lady in the present costume would certainly have been thought highly indecorous some fifty years ago, and those of that period equally so in the days of high ruffs and large hoops! In some countries, ladies frequently appear in men's clothes at masquerades, for riding on horseback, &c. and consequently attract no particular notice; but in England it is very unusual, and therefore that exposure of the female person on the stage is highly indelicate, and ought by all modest women to be discouraged. Formerly actresses were permitted to throw aside the modesty of their sex, and assume profligate male characters, such as Sir Harry Wildair, Mackheath, &c.; but it is to be hoped such a depraved taste will never again be revived. Dramatic representations should at least be inoffensive, but they ought to aim at something higher—at uniting moral instruction with innocent amusement.

A. C.

P.S. It is to be regretted a certain exquisite comic actress gave celebrity to romps and hoydens, the lowest easiest line in the drama: however indifferently the parts of Letitia Hardy, Maria in the *Citizen*, as fine ladies may be sustained, an actress hardly ever fails in those scenes where the awkward simpleton is to be assumed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not know that any doubts have ever been cast upon the authenticity of the narrative respecting the execution of Joan of Arc, by the historians of that period. I have access, at present, to Hume only, who certainly seems to entertain no doubt of the fact of Joan's execution. The following is translated from a volume of miscellanies, by Kot-

account of their gross indecency, of which no pruning can deprive them.

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zebue, who appears to place great confidence in the documents he quotes; and I confess that, to me, they derive no small degree of support from the eminent character of the Duke of Bedford, for prudence, wisdom, and moderation.

Pulham; Jan. 8th, 1816. E. M.

We have tolerably strong grounds for the opinion, that the Maid of Orleans was not burnt, but was actually married and had children. They are the following.

A certain father Vignier, priest of the oratory, who died at Paris in the year 1661, an aged, learned, and unprejudiced man, by mere accident made this singular discovery; and a letter of his brother's to the Count de Grammont, written at Richelieu, on the 2nd of November 1683, contains the following solution of the matter.

Father Vignier, who was assiduously engaged in writing a history of the Lords of Alsace, and who made a journey through Lorraine, for the purpose of collecting from all quarters notices and antiquities relating thereto, found at Metz an old manuscript, a sort of chronicle of the city, which he transcribed and caused to be authenticated with the signature of a notary. This manuscript contains, among other things, the following article.

"In the year 1436, at the time that Mr. Plin Mareon was Burgomaster of Metz, on the 20th of May, the maid Joan, who had been in France, came to la Grange ez Ormes, in order to speak with divers gentlemen of Metz, and called herself Claude. To the same place also came, in order to see her, her two brothers, Sir Peter and little Esquire John, who believed that she had been burnt. As soon as they beheld the maid, they recognized her as their sister, and were reciprocally acknowledged by her as her brothers. On Monday, the 21st of the said month, they conducted their sister to Boquelon, and Sir Nicole presented her with a steed of twenty livres value, and likewise a pair of half boots; Albert Roulle, a bonnet; and Nicolas Grognet, a sword. The maid mounted her steed with great agility, and related circumstances to Sir Nicole, from which he clearly perceived, that she was the same person who had conducted King Charles to Rheims to be crowned. On Whitsuntide, she came again to the city of Marnelle, (here occur in the original the following words, to me unintelligible, — *En chief Jehan Renat*); there she

remained three weeks, and was recognized, by all who came to see her, as the undoubted Maid of Orleans. (Here again a passage occurs, which I cannot presume to translate correctly:—*A donc by donner Sieur Geoffroy dex un Ch. ix. et puis s'en alloit à Erlon, et y fut grande presse, jusqu' à ten que le fils du Comte Wnenbourg la menet, à Cologne de coté son père le Comte de Wnenbourg et l'aimoit le dit Comte tres fort.*—[At least, it is obvious from hence, that a Count Wnenbourg attended her to Cologne, and became enamoured of her. To this the ensuing refers.]—When she was about to depart again from thence, he equipped her with a beautiful coat of mail, and soon after her marriage with the knight of Armoises was solemnized at Erlon. He repaired with his wife, the Maid of Orleans, to Metz, where they dwelt in a house which he possessed near the church of Saint Sylene, and there they continued to live during their pleasure."

Thus far the old manuscript, which, perhaps, would have gained but little credence with father Vignier, who was a man of prudence and research, if another and more important circumstance had not soon afterwards occurred to him. Dining once at the table of a lord of Armoise, he led the conversation to the genealogy of his family. His host candidly confessed, that he was but very little acquainted with the subject, and had never given himself any trouble about it. He was in possession, however, of family archives, from which he might gain more information, if he was inclined to be stifled with dust. This was exactly what father Vignier desired. Immediately after dinner, he took the keys of the archives, and spent the entire afternoon among its papers; and at last fortunately found a formal marriage-contract between Robert of Armoise, and Jeanne d'Arcq, usually called the Maid of Orleans. His host manifested no small joy at the unexpected honour which thus accrued to him, and which not the slightest tradition had given him any grounds to suspect.

That Vignier also took an abstract of this memorable contract, we must naturally believe; but, as to what became of the collection he made, even his brother possessed no information; and it is merely from his biography, written by a certain Father Dachery, that some obscure conjectures may be drawn.

What is there now to be opposed to this testimony?—That there was shown at

at Rouen the furnace in which Joan was burnt, long subsequently to the event, proves but little. Yet certainly it cannot easily be maintained, that Diana substituted a doe, as in the sacrifice of Hiphigenia. But Pasquier says expressly, "She was always held in such high regard, even long after her death, that in the year 1440 the common people still believed that she was alive. A young woman in disguise, who was found among the gendarmerie, gave occasion to this belief. The parliament found itself constrained to cause this girl to be produced and exhibited to the public, in order to make known the imposition." But this was four years later than assigned by the chronicle already cited, for her appearance at Metz; and, if the imposture was so easily detected at Paris, wherefore with not still greater facility at Metz, so near to the place of her birth? and why was she so readily greeted by her brothers as their sister?

Still, again, it may be objected: Pope Calixtus the third, in the year 1455, caused her process to be examined, and 112 witnesses, for this purpose, to be summoned and interrogated. True, but the commissioners were merely charged to inquire whether she had been a heretic and a witch,—not whether she had been actually executed. Had this really taken place, and had not means rather been sought to rescue her, would five entire weeks have been suffered to intervene between passing the sentence of death and its execution? Judgment was pronounced on the 30th of May, and not carried into execution till the 6th of July; for that period, an unprecedented delay, and only to be accounted for by supposing, that time was required to procure another delinquent to supply her place, and to extricate her from the fury of the English. Hence, also, the large cap, which was pulled down, and concealed the whole of her face; hence, moreover, a kind of pageant, which was carried before her, in order to draw off the gaze of the people and distract their attention. Why, also, did not the king avenge the death of his benefactress on the first prisoners that fell into his hands? No, it is more probable, that she was held in captivity till the death of the dreaded Duke of Bedford in 1435, and then quietly set at liberty.

Finally, letters patent, granted by the Duke of Orleans in 1443, to a brother of the Maid, strongly uphold this opinion. This document is found in Pasquier, and contains the following expressions:—

at the suit of Sieur Peter, who testifies, that, from fidelity to the King and Duke of Orleans, he quitted his native province, and entered into their service, in the company of his sister Joan, with whom he had continued to expose his life and property in the King's cause, up to the period of her absence, and even down to the present epoch, &c." In the year 1443, then the Maid was still alive; she was absent, indeed, but not dead. Had she been dead, the brother would not have failed to urge this, in order to enhance the more his merits with the prince.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR pages being open to the cause of Liberty, I beg leave to bespeak the attention of your readers to the following case.

I was some time since in conversation with a member of parliament on the subject of the Pauper Lunatic Act, passed the last Sessions. Among other things, I said, I dare say that, with the exception of the person who brought in the Bill, that not a single member is acquainted with its contents. After a short pause, he admitted, that it might be as I had stated, for that it had passed without discussion or attention being paid to it, on the credit of the member who introduced it.

This is an Act "to amend an Act, entitled, an Act for the better care and maintenance of Lunatics, being paupers and criminals in England." The principal features of it are the better to enforce the means of obtaining inmates for the county asylums, and to enable those magistrates who may condescend to become managers, to charge what they think proper for care and maintenance, the former Act having restricted the charge to fourteen shillings per week. By the two Acts taken in connexion, those afflicted with mental disease, may be seized by order of the managers of such asylums, kept in confinement as long as the managers shall please, treated in what manner they shall please, charged what they think proper, and have their goods and chattels taken in execution, or have the rents of their lands and tenements taken for payment, if they have property; if they have none, their respective parishes are compelled to pay for them: vide 48 Geo. III. chap. 96. sec. 17, 18, 19, and 23, and the Pauper Lunatic Act of last Sessions. The latter Act originated with a country magistrate

gistrate, of great local interest and power, whose *comitata munificentia* has, on many other occasions, given proof of a proper spirit and a correct taste; but whose present object is the building a county lunatic asylum, upon a very large and very expensive scale; though a great majority of those who must pay to the expense are most decidedly against the measure, as quite unnecessary, and in direct opposition to the suggestions of true benevolence and sound policy; and, indeed, all that appear to reason on the subject think that his system is wrong. But stop him who can, for he thinks himself right, and who shall convict or convince him of error: he cannot be expected to listen to any opinion below that of a lord's, and those lords with whom he associates cannot be expected to be at the trouble of judging for themselves; they are much more likely to yield implicit acquiescence to his judgment, he being considered as the father of the county in legal knowledge.

The giving to any set of men, however respectable and good their intentions, the power of being judges, jury, and executioners in their own cause, was certainly an oversight in our legislators; for I am far from imputing to them intentional wrong, in what relates to insanity; but unfortunately they knew little of the nature or proper treatment of that disease, at the time of passing the Acts alluded to. I trust the late discussions will lead to better information. I am free to admit, that an Act is much wanting for the better providing the best means of recovery for those afflicted with insanity, and for enforcing the application of the means; but, as there must be variety of opinions, as to what are the best means of recovery, and it being an established fact that large public asylums do not afford them, the thing should surely be left open to fair competition; and those who must pay should have the privilege of choice. County and other large asylums may be very proper for the safe keeping of criminal lunatics, dangerous idiots, and incurable dangerous lunatics: but to think of them as places of recovery is truly preposterous: some will, I grant, recover even in these receptacles of complicated woe, for some will recover under any treatment, however bad; but what should we feel for the many who will not recover in large asylums, that would have recovered under more judicious treatment? Large asylums, for close confinement and indiscriminate coercion, are as adverse to the best means of recovery, as they

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are repugnant to the best feelings of humanity. Nothing can be more obvious, as a principle, than that the curative means for insanity should be separate from the keeping those who are given up as incurables, dangerous idiots, and criminal lunatics; and that the cure should be the first object, in what relates to the disease; and this proves that large asylums, for curable cases, are wrong upon principle. DETECTOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. MIDDLETON argues on the supposition, that the waters of the sea are gaining at all points on the land. It is granted that, on a rocky shore, the water makes considerable encroachments; but a low and sandy coast gains on the sea,—according to the old tradition, “what the sea loses in one place, it gains in another.” Many instances of the land gaining upon, and driving back the sea, may be adduced, both of ancient and modern occurrence; and, reasoning on these facts, I should arrive at a conclusion the very opposite to that which Mr. M. has deduced; and I might infer, that in the revolution of some hundreds or thousands of years there would be no sea. Ray, in his *Treatise on the “Dissolution of the World,”* states, that the Egyptian Pharos, or light-houses, stood formerly on an island at some distance from the main land; but it is now joined to the Continent, the intervening *fretum* having been filled up by the mud brought down and deposited by the Nile, at the periods of its flowing. Ancient historians assert, that the whole land of Egypt was gained from the sea by the same means. Seneca, in his *Nat. Quest.* lib. 6, c. 26, gives this account, “*Egyptus ex limo tota concrevit. Tantum enim (si Homero fides) aberat à continenti Pharos, quantum navis diurno cursu metiri plenis lata velis potest. Sed continenti admota est,*” &c. &c. The great rivers Po, Athesis, Brenta, and others, which empty themselves into the Lagoon,* or shallows about Venice, in Italy, bring down and deposit there great quantities

* “The Lagoon are the shallows that border the whole coast, and extend round Venice; their depth between the city and the main land is from three to six feet, in general. These shallows are occasioned by the vast quantities of sand carried down by the many rivers that descend from the Alps and fall into the Adriatic, all along its

quantities of silt, which will, in time, completely fill up these shallows, and connect Venice with the main land. It seems probable, that the whole of the Low Countries was thus gained from the sea; for Varennius, in his Geography, tells us, that, when sinking a well at Amsterdam, they found, at nearly one hundred feet in depth, a bed of sand and cockle-shells; whence, it is evident, that formerly the bottom of the sea lay thus deep, and yet the one hundred feet in thickness of earth above the sand, arose from the sediment of the waters of the rivers Rhine, Schelt, Maese, &c. A further objection against the hypothesis of Mr. M. may be adduced from the fact, that the superficies of the earth is so far from being depressed, that it is continually elevated. The Pantheon, at Rome, was at first ascended to by many steps, and is now descended to by as many. The basis and whole pedestal of Trajan's pillar was buried in the earth. Eustace records many precious monuments of Roman grandeur, which were recovered by making deep excavations in the earth. The village of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, was formerly situate close to the sea; it is now more than a mile distant from it. The origin of Yarmouth was a few fishermen's huts, on a rising ground, called Fuller's Hill, at the bottom of which the boats were formerly moored; the space between this hill, called the *Danes*, a level, sandy plain, and the water, is now upwards of a mile; and in some places, as at Gorleston Cliffs, the *Danes* are two miles wide.

Some years ago, a beautiful floor of tessellated pavement was discovered at fifteen feet below the surface, in Leadenhall-street. We know, also, that new islands have emerged from the ocean; and the coral-rocks and exuviae of marine animals are, doubtless, the foundation of many others. If the masses of earth and chalk which are washed into the sea, are there dissolved and spread over the bottom, their removal affords room for the extension of the surface of the water without materially raising it above its former level.

Feb. 13, 1816.

Y.

its western shores. Ravenna, which lies much lower down, anciently stood, like Venice, in the midst of waters; it is now surrounded with sand, as Venice will probably be ere long, if it should continue subject to the Austrian government."—*Eustace's Tour through Italy*, vol. 1, p. 160, note, 8vo. edition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NEARLY two years since I ventured to make the assertion, that taxation did not, nor could not, alter the price of food; since that period, circumstances have furnished what amounts almost to proof of the correctness of my opinion. I then stated, that prices were determined by the relation of the quantity of money in circulation, to the quantities of goods sold, that the one was the measure of the other; that taxes could only operate on prices partially; and, if one commodity, in consequence of being taxed, absorbed an additional portion of the circulating money, less would be left for the purchase of all other articles, consequently they would fall in price.

But, at present, public attention appears drawn from the evil of high prices, to the destruction which is expected to result from low prices. The alarm which is felt, appears to magnify the evil far beyond what it is in reality; although I am ready to admit that it is considerable; but, as it seems to be little understood, it is not surprising that men should be so anxious respecting the future: Some persons say, that the government has induced the Bank to lessen its issues of paper, and hence all the distresses of the country; others cry out, that all is attributable to the high rents exacted by landlords! Tythes are, by some, supposed to be extremely detrimental, while a reduction of the interest on the national debt appears to be a favorite measure with the greater number of political speculators. But, Sir, let us endeavour to muster up sufficient patience to enquire a little into the circumstances which have brought us into our present state; in this enquiry, we may possibly become better acquainted with the nature of the evil, and of course be the more likely to adopt safe and wholesome expedients. In the late war, it will be remembered by the greater part of your readers, at one period, nearly the whole of continental Europe was combined against us, and at the same period we were also embroiled with America: this state of affairs, by throwing us on our own resources for a supply of food, made all the articles of subsistence extremely dear. Provision had, indeed, been rising in price for some time before the period of Napoleon's Russian campaign, from the uncertain and irregular nature of the supply; but the complete closing of the European ports, as well as those of America, threw us entirely on our own means,

means, and gave confidence both to our farmers and proprietors. The peculiar state of our money, at that time, ought also to be noticed: a great part of the circulating medium was issued by country bankers, who readily advanced to farmers or speculators, relying upon their high profits enabling them to repay. The consequence was, that no expence was spared to make land produce the utmost possible quantity; and, as might be expected, the increase has been great, particularly in Ireland and the eastern coast of England.

The events which took place in Russia, at the same time, opened the ports of the Continent to us, and grain came to England, without being loaded with the great expences which had previously been incurred in getting clear of the Continent. The alteration in the exchange, consequent on the peace of Fontainebleau, also enabled the importer of grain to bring it in cheaper; these causes produced a superabundance of that article; and, prices beginning to decline, an alarm was felt, and a Corn Bill was passed. But the causes of our present superabundance had had full operation before this measure was adopted, and all that it did was to prevent some addition to the excessive quantity.

The short campaign, which was terminated by the convention of Paris, did not materially affect the price of grain; but the peace has had an effect which could scarcely have been anticipated; indeed, it is the result of panic, rather than any other cause. The continued fall in the price induced capitalists to avoid purchasing; the farmer had his engagements and must sell; the great declension in price induced bankers to look upon farmers as men who must be ruined,—they consequently refused the usual accommodation, and the poor farmers were in the deepest distress; but this very distress caused those who had money in the hands of bankers to draw it out, and the runs on the Banks proved that some were insolvent. This state of things caused a general distrust, which lessened the issue of country bank-notes, and added to the distresses of the agriculturalist. It happened also, that, at this period, the usual government contracts were not made; indeed, it has been stated, that those contractors who were previously in the habit of purchasing, now came into the market to sell their old stocks. These causes most certainly have been all in operation: it only remains to consider whether

they are equal to the effect, namely, the reduction of the price of grain to its present state; to me they appear quite adequate, and I consequently consider that grain is at present only temporarily depressed to its very low price.

Mr. Cobbett boldly says, that it is a limitation in the issue of paper, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or at least by the Bank, which has lowered the price of grain; he appears to err, for these reasons,—1st. The Bank has as much paper in circulation as it had five years since, when prices were so high;—2d. The excess in our paper-money was not more upon an average than 20 or 25 per cent., but the reduction in the price of grain is from 15s. to 6s. per bushel.—3d. The alteration in the exchange which has taken place since peace, arises from our reduced foreign expenditure, and a more favourable balance of trade.—4th. The fall in price was, for a considerable time, confined to landed produce, (imported articles excepted;) and, if a diminution in the quantity of money was the cause, all other articles would have felt the depression even earlier than grain, because people generally retrench in their luxuries earlier than in their necessities.

I admit, that there may have been a certain reduction in the circulating medium, but not sufficient to account for the result which is attributed to it; it has been rather the effect than the cause.

As I view the present prices of food as temporary, I cannot go into the calculations of those who consider them the permanent peace prices, but wish to draw your attention to the alteration which it is supposed has taken place in our currency, as measured by the money of other nations: the general state of the exchange has varied (risen) only about from 20 to 25 per cent.; and, if this had been produced altogether by an alteration in the quantity of our money in circulation, it would be only sufficient to account for an alteration in prices to that amount; but it appears evident to me, that the alteration in the exchange was produced by other causes, as above stated; but, admitting, for the sake of making as much concession as possible, that our currency has risen in value 20 or 25 per cent. will it follow, that it will be impossible for the government to answer the demands of the public creditor, and provide for a peace establishment? Suffer me to call your attention to the fact, that, during the latter years

of the war, the country furnished government with 120 millions a year; and is it to be supposed that it will be difficult to raise fifty millions, which may assuredly be made sufficient for all demands? The war has been carried on entirely at the expence of the landed interest; our glorious system of finance has taken from land proprietors the whole of the money which has been borrowed, and has given it to the commercial part of the community, (but this may form the subject of a future letter;) yet the expences incurred are not so heavy, but the proprietors of property may bear them: they approved of the war, of the borrowing system, and they have only to console themselves with the thought, that, if the war had continued ten years longer, the tax-gatherer might have taken all their revenue instead of a part, as he now must do.

Manchester; Feb. 9.

T. HOPKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT affection of the stomach which is called the sea-sickness, has not (at least, as far as I have read or heard) being fully explained. It is generally understood and believed, that the motion of a vessel when tossed about in the sea, is the cause of it; and I have myself experienced the like sickness, though in a much less degree, on land, when travelling in a post-chaise over a rough road. But what I wish to be informed of is, in what manner this cause operates mechanically on the human system; I say mechanically, because it is not the effect of our will, for we are more inclined to resist it; nor is it the effect of fear, for the most intrepid are equally subject to it with the most timid.

London; Dec. 8, 1815.

SENEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

KNOWING that any remarks sent to your Magazine are likely to meet the eye of Mr. Jones, author of the History of the Waldenses, you will, perhaps, oblige me by the insertion of the following.

I find in the new edition of Mr. Jones's work, these words, in a note at the foot of p. 225, vol. 2. "I might instance, in proof of this fact, (namely, that Protestants have too implicitly believed in the total extinction of the Christian profession, previous to the Lutheran reformation,) even in our own times, Mr. Cox's

interesting life of Melancthon, recently published. The author of that work does indeed speak of "Walden, Wickliff, Huss, and Jerome of Prague," as of imperishable names; and he adds, "but in vain did they struggle against the torrent of corruption that deluged the earth: they could oppose in their respective times and stations—but a momentary resistance—and were swept away. Their efforts, indeed, produced some effects, but they were evanescent, for "darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness the people. But, when Luther appeared," &c. p. 3.

"Now, what I object to in this statement is, that it is calculated to mislead the reader, inasmuch as it has a tendency to impress him with this very erroneous notion, that, during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, the four individuals, whose names he records, were the only advocates of reform. Thus, the thousands and tens of thousands of the Waldenses and Albigenses, who, at the constant peril and generally at the expence of their lives, kept up a standing testimony against the abominations of the man of sin, are wholly overlooked. This is scarcely pardonable in a dissenter who knew better, and can only have arisen from the most culpable inadvertency!"

I am really surprised at the strength of this censure, because it is wholly unfounded. No one, surely, who reads the third page of my Life of Melancthon, can for a moment suppose, that my intention was to state that no persons were the advocates of reform in former ages, excepting the four individuals particularized. Is it not obvious that I am speaking of them, as of Luther, as being the heads and leaders of reformation? Would Mr. Jones have required me to speak, by name, the thousands and tens of thousands of the Waldenses and Albigenses, to whom he alludes? besides, if he had been good enough to have preserved in his recollection another page of the Life of Melancthon, he would have found, that I had distinctly alluded to "the commotions which had been excited in some former ages by the Waldenses, Albigenses, and Beghards; and, more recently, by the Bohemians," p. 82. Under these circumstances I feel inclined to retort the charge, and do indeed believe that Mr. Jones, in this statement, has been guilty of the most culpable inadvertency. I have a high opinion of the History of the Waldenses; but, considering that, in more than one instance,

instance, I have furnished Mr. Jones with the means of correcting one or two trilling inaccuracies, he might have spared his censure, which seems to have been inserted chiefly for the purpose of appearing singularly correct.

In my turn, I ought, perhaps, to complain, that he has quoted a whole page from my *Life of Melancthon*; not certainly without a reference, but without those marks which a verbal citation demanded.

I have chosen your Magazine as the medium of this statement, convinced that it is the most effectual way of appealing to literary justice.

Hackney; Feb. 20, 1816. F. A. Cox.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK
FROM LONDON TO KEW.

VIEWING this church in a statistical point of view, I counted 85 pews capable of holding about 550 persons, and I learnt that about 100 charity-school and other children sit in the aisles. Hence, perhaps, 600 attend each service; and, if 300 attend in the afternoon who do not in the morning, then we may calculate the attendants on the church service, in this parish, at about 900. The population is, however, about 2100; from which, deducting 300 children, it will appear that half the inhabitants are dissenters, methodists, or indifferents. Of these, about 200 belong to a chapel for the Independants, and perhaps others attend favourite preachers in the vicinity. Such are the religious divisions of this parish; yet, as there are no manufactories, and the clergyman is well respected, the attendants on the church may be considered as above the general average of the establishment in other parishes.

I was induced to ascend into the belfry, where I found ropes for eight bells—those musical tones, which extend the sphere of the church's influence, by associations of pleasure, devotion, or melancholy, through the surrounding country. What an effective means of increasing the sympathies of religion, and exciting them by the fire-sides, and on the very pillows of the people! Who that, as bride or bridegroom, has heard them, in conjunction with the first joys of wedded love, does not feel the pleasurable associations of their lively peal on other similar events? Who, that through a series of years has obeyed their calling chime on the Sabbath morning, as the signal of placid feelings towards his God, and his assembled neigh-

bours, does not hear their weekly monotony with devotion? And who is there that has performed the last rites of friendship, or the melancholy duties of son, daughter, husband, wife, father, mother, brother, or sister, under the recurring tones of the awful Tenor, or more awful Dumb-peal, and does not feel, at every recurrence of the same ceremony, a revival of his keen, but unavailing, regrets for the mouldering dead? Thus does art play with our ingenuous feelings, and thus is an importance given to the established church in the sympathies of man's nervous system, which renders it unnecessary for its priesthood to be jealous or invidious towards those who dissent from its doctrines for conscience' sake. In truth, such is the imposing attitude of the national church, that the clergyman, whose congregation leaves him to sit under any sectarian pulpit, will have good reason to suspect his doctrines, his zeal, his talents, or his charity in the collection of his dues and tythes. What but gross misconduct in the priest—or what but doctrines incompatible with the intelligence of an enlightened age—or what but the odious impost of tythes-in-kind, can separate the people from the building where they first heard the name of God, and which contains the bones of their ancestors?

In conceding to the influence of bells so many services to the establishment which monopolizes them, I must, however, not forget that the power they possess over the nerves, however agreeable or interesting in health, is pernicious, and often fatal, when the excitability is increased by disease? What medicine can allay the fever which is often exasperated by their clangour? What consoling hope can he feel who, while gasping for breath, or fainting from debility, hears a knell, which he cannot but anticipate as his own?—Hundreds are thus murdered in great cities every year by unseasonable knells, or noisy peals. Hope, the first of cordials is extinguished by one; and Sleep, the antidote of diseased action, is destroyed by the other. The interesting sympathies and services of bells are, therefore, too dearly purchased; and, in all countries, death-knells and funereal-tollings ought to be entirely abolished; and even the ringing of peals should be liable to be interdicted, at the request of any medical practitioner. Nor ought the sanctuaries of the professed religion of peace and charity to be disgraced at any time, by celebrations of those
murderous

murderous conflicts between man and man, which too often take place, to gratify the malice and pride of WEAK PRINCES, or sustain the avarice and false calculations of their WICKED MINISTERS. Even in justifiable wars of self-defence, such as the resistance to the unprincipled invasion of William the Norman, or of the English people against the tyrannical Charles, the church of Christ ought only to mourn at the unhappy price of the most decisive victory.

The solemn tick of the parish-clock reminded me of the progress of the day, and I hastened down worn stairs, which indicated the busy steps of generations long returned to their gaseous elements, into the church-yard, where the all-glorious sun, mocking the fate of mortals, gave fascinating lustre on the southern fields, and reminded me, that the village on my left was the eastern SHEEN, so called from the very effect which I witnessed. Several pretty mansions skirted the fields, and the horizon was beautifully filled by the well-grown woods of Richmond Park, the walls of which were but half a mile distant. The path across the meadow would have tempted me to enjoy its rare beauty, but my course lay westward, and I turned from this brilliant scenery of Nature to the homely creations of man in the village street.

Contemptibly as I think of the morals of Dee, yet, as an able mathematician, and an extraordinary character, I could not resist my curiosity to view the house in which he resided. It was then a Ladies' boarding-school; and, on explaining the purpose of my visit, I was politely shewn through the principal rooms. In two hundred years, it has of course undergone considerable alterations; yet parts of it still exhibit the architecture of the sixteenth century, and rendered me, in imagination, one of the contemporaries of that age. From the front windows, I was shewn Dee's garden, on the other side of the road, still attached to the house, down the central path of which, through iron gates, yet standing, Queen Elizabeth used to walk from her carriage in the Sheen road, to consult the wily conjurer on affairs of love and war. I was shewn too his study, where he doubtless practised those optical deceptions, by means of which he persuaded his credulous assistants, that they saw what superstition and poetry have called angels and spirits. That the whole was a mere optical deception is evident, from his using a crystal globe to shew his supernatural agents; because such an instrument, while it facilitated mental

illusion, could not be necessary as a means of exhibiting the visions which he pretended to realize. Nor was he content with the absurdity in Optics, of making beings pass freely through walls and into glass, whose surfaces were solid enough to reflect rays of light; but he committed an equal absurdity in Acoustics, by making them speak within the solid glass, where the medium of sound did not exist, and where the organs of voice could not be exerted.*

I found the *gouvernante* of this respectable establishment perfectly free from

* Dr. Meric Casaubon published several of the doctor's conferences, in a large folio volume. In the Ashmolean collection there are several of Dee's manuscripts, some of them containing his earliest conferences, up to the time where Casaubon's relations begin, and which were then supposed to be lost. I herewith subjoin, as a great curiosity, three of them. The conference of the 4th of May, 1582, is the last in which the name of Edward Talbot appears, and is succeeded by one of the 15th of November, where Edmund Kelley is first mentioned. These conferences I have caused to be copied from the originals, in Dr. Dee's own hand, as preserved in the British Museum. All that is known of Dee's life, and a list of his works, may be seen in the new edition of *Dr. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary*. Anno 1581. Decembris 22d Mane. Mortlake.

Δ After my fervent prayers made to God for his merciful comfort and instruction, through the ministry of his holy and mighty angel *Anael*, (if it were his divine pleasure,) I willed the skryer (named Saul) to look into my great chrystalline globe, if God had sent his holy angel *Anael*, or no:

And Saul looking into my foresaid stone (or chrystall globe), for to espye *Anael*, he saw there one which answered to that name; but, being earnestly requested of me to tell the truth if he were *Anael*, another did appear very beautiful, with apparel yellow glittering like gold, and his head had beams like star-beames, blazing and spreading from it, his eyes fyerie. He wrote in the stone very much in Hebrew letters, and the letters seemed all transparent gold, which Saul was not able either presentlie to reade, that I might write after his voyce, neither to imitate the letters in short tyme.

A bright star did go up and down by him. There appeared also a white dog, with a long head, and many other visions appeared with this second; the first being voyded quite away.

Thereupon I said as followeth,

Δ—In nomine Jesu Christi, Quis tu es?

An.—Potestas omnis in me sita est.

Δ.—Quæ?

An.—Bona et mala.

Δ.—There appeared in the stone these two letters,

superstition, and very intelligent on the subject of her proper business. Her unaffected politeness induced me to take a chair and recruit my strength with a glass of water and a crust of bread. We talked on Education, and particularly on that of females. We agreed that a fe-

letters, M G. I then asking him some questions—de Thesauro abscondito; he answered,

An.—Ne perturbes; nam hæ sunt nugæ.
(and withal appeared many dead men's skulls on his left hand, he said to me)

An.—Ubi est potestas tua?

Δ.—Cur quæris de potestate aliqua mea?

An.—Cur? signifi; non mihi placet.

Δ.—I thereupon set by him the stone in the frame, and said—An bonus aliquis Angelus assignatus est huic speculo.

An.—Etiam.

Δ.—Quis?

An.—אֱלֹהִים—(He answered by the shew of these letters in the stone.)

Δ.—Bonus ne ille Angelus, de quo in scripturis fit mentio?

An.—Maxime.

Δ.—Fieri ne potest, quod ego eundem videam, et cum illo agam?

An.—Ita (and therewith appeared this character, A.)

Δ.—Quid per hoc, significare velis?

An.—Alterius Angeli character est.

Δ.—Cur hic et nunc ostendis?

An.—Causam ob magnam—Make and end, it shall be declared, but not by me.

Δ.—By whom then?

An.—By him that is assigned to the stone, but not till after the feast, and then thou must prepare thyself to prayer and fasting.

In the name of God be secret, and in all thy doings, praying, till thou hast thy desire, which shall not be far off. After New Year's tide, deale, but now on the Sabbath day—Pray continually.

When it shall please God to stir thee up, then proceed; in the brightest day, when the sun shineth; in the morning, fasting, begin to pray.

In the sun set the stone.

Deal bothe kneeling and sittinge. I have done for this tyme. My name is ANNAEL.

I will speake once more to thee, and then farewell, for thou shalt not have me any more.

Be not too hasty in wrath.

Δ.—Is this that you meant to speak?

An.—I. Do good to all men; God hath sufficient for thee and for all men.—Farewell.

Δ.—Gloria Patri, et Filio et Spiritui Sancto, sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in sæcula sæculorum.—Amen.

This Note will be resumed.

male pedant is at best a ridiculous character, and that retired graces, personal accomplishments, and useful domestic acquirements, are best adapted to the destiny of woman. We approved of dancing, because it affords social recreation and wholesome exercise; and of music, for its own sake, and as a means of relieving the monotony of the domestic circle in long evenings and bad weather. We considered the study of a foreign language to be partly necessary, as a means of acquiring exact ideas of the science of language generally; and we agreed in preferring the French, for its conversational powers and its universality as a living tongue. Nor did we differ in our views of the necessity of making the future companions of well-educated men intimately acquainted with the leading facts of geography and history, and with the general principles of natural philosophy and chemistry. I ventured to suggest, that the great objection to female boarding-schools, the neglect of the arts of housewifery might be obviated, by causing two of the pupils of a certain age, to assist in the management of the store-room and kitchen for a week in rotation, during which they should fill up the items of the housekeeper's account-book, and make purchases of the family tradesmen. At this the good lady smiled—Ah, sir, (said she,) your's is a plausible theory, but not one mother in ten would tolerate a practice which they would consider as a degradation of their daughters.—But, (said I,) is not household economy the chief pursuit of nine of every ten of the sex; and is not the system of their education incomplete, if not a waste of their time, which does not embrace it as part of the plan?—And just for that reason, (said she,) that one in every ten may not have occasion to concern herself in household affairs, the whole avoid them as degrading—each looks for the prize in the lottery of fortune, and therefore all pitch themselves too high—and it would be offensive to the pride and vanity of parents, to suppose that their daughter might have occasion to know any thing of the vulgar employments of the house and the kitchen.—It is the parents, then, (said I, in conclusion) who require instruction as much as their children.—We agreed, however, in our estimate of the superior advantages which children of both sexes enjoy in the present day, from the improved and extended views of the authors of school-books. She was warm in her praises of the Interrogative System of

of BLAIR, GOLDSMITH, BARROW, and other recent authors; and I found she was no stranger to the merits of the Universal Preceptor, and of the Grammars of Geography, of History, and of Natural Philosophy.

I took my leave of this intelligent lady, and, as I continued my course towards the scite of the ancient residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, situated at the western extremity of the village. I could not avoid asking myself how, in an epoch so comparatively enlightened, political fraud has been so successful? Has education yet effected nothing for mankind, owing to its servility to power? Is the press but a more effective engine for promulgating sophistry, owing to its ready corruption? Is religion in the pulpit but a plausible means of palliating the crimes of statesmen, owing to the ambition of its professors? Would it still be possible to poison Socrates, banish Aristides, and crucify Jesus, for teaching truth and practising virtue? Alas! a respect for that same truth compelled me to say, YES!—Yes—said I, there never was a country, nor an age, in which artful misrepresentation could be more successfully practised than even in this day in Britain!* Is education itself free from the influence of corrupt patronage, or the force of numerous pre-

* While the proof of these pages lies before me, a Bill has been entertained in the British parliament, which proves that everlasting principles govern the enlightened members of that assembly as little as they govern the vulgar. Nobody wonders at the crimes committed by ambitious members of cabinets, to gratify the puny passions and prejudices of princes; because history, sacred and profane, abounds in accounts of them; but the prospect of the human race is hopeless, if deliberative assemblies of a thousand regularly educated members should, by their solemn act, sanction the indulgence of such feelings. In all attempts made in bad times to vitiate trial by jury, no judge was ever base enough to require a jury to expose a man to punishment without some show of proof, on mere hearsay, on the assertion of his known foes, and under the influence of the vulgar prejudices which they had artfully raised. In this striking case it ought too to be remembered, that the decision will be revised by posterity, and will not be devoid of strong interest even in the year THREE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED, and SIXTEEN, when such glory as that which parliament has justly acquired by the rejection of a Property-tax, will be utterly

judices? Is not the press more dangerous than favourable to truth, while no penal law prevents the patronage and purse of ministers and magistrates from being applied to poison its sources and channels of communication with the people? Is the system of our public schools, where our statesmen and legislators are educated, addressed to the HEARTS as well as the HEADS of their pupils? Let the state of manners in several of them answer the question. Is poverty anywhere more degraded? Is old age any where more insulted? Is cruelty to the helpless animal creation any where more remorselessly practised? Is the pride of pedantry and the vain-glory of human learning any where more vaunted? Are the vices of gluttony, drunkenness, pugilism, and prodigality, any where more indulged? What good can be expected of leaders of nations so educated? Of what use are the labours of philanthropists, who look forward to an ameliorated condition of society as the effect of abstract principles, if such is the soil in which they are to ripen? In a word, either ought not the manners of certain of our public schools to be corrected, and their system of instruction to be rendered accordant with the actual state of knowledge; or ought they not to be shunned by the wise and good, who seek the happiness of their offspring and the welfare of society? Is it less true now than in the days of William of Wykeham, that "Manners maketh man?" and ought not the vices and passions of congregated youth, who too often possess dangerous means of gratification, to become objects of the systematic correction of some modern Lyncurgus?

forgotten! To urge that no evidence is necessary in deciding on the fate of a tyrant and a conqueror, is to beg the question—such a man would deserve exemplary punishment; but, to prove tyranny, it will always be proper to consult the nation of the alledged tyrant, as his only legitimate judges; and, to prove the enormous crime of wanton conquest, we ought to investigate the origin of the wars in which the alledged conqueror has been engaged; that is to say, whether they arose out of his own breach of treaty or that of his opponents, in his aggression or in theirs, or in his rejection of overtures for peace or in theirs—points always capable of clear and positive proof. May this uncourtly appeal from assertions to facts, or rather from prejudices to principles, raise such doubts as will arrest the progress of a measure of no mean importance to the honour of my country!

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The best hopes of man are in the progressive improvement of succeeding generations, and in the prospect that each will add something to the stock of knowledge of that which went before. But gloomy is the perspective, if the science of education be rendered stationary or retrograde by the iron hand of power and bigotry; and if errors by these means are engrafted with the earliest impressions, and propagated from age to age with a species of accelerated force. Yet, what signs of improvement are visible in our public schools, wherein are educated those youths of rank and fortune that are destined to direct society in each succeeding age? Most of these schools were endowed at the epoch of the revival of learning; yet the exact course of instruction which was prescribed by the narrow policy of that comparatively dark age, is slavishly followed even to this hour. Instead of knowledge, moral and physical, being taught in them, as the true end of all education, those dead languages, which in the 15th and 16th centuries were justly considered as the fountains of wisdom, are still exclusively taught; as though the English language, now, as then, contained no works of taste and information on a par with those of the ancients; and as though such writers as Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Locke, Addison, Pope, Johnson, Blackstone, Hume, Robertson, and Blair, had never lived! Is it not a mistake of the means for the end to teach any language, except as the medium of superior philosophy? And is it not a false inference to ascribe exclusively to the study of languages those habits of industrious application, which would grow with equal certainty out of the study of the useful sciences, if pursued with the same system, and for a similar period of time?

Reason demands, however, on this subject, those concessions from the PRIDE of PEDANTRY which that pride will never yield. We seem, therefore, to be destined, by the force of circumstances, to make slow or inconsiderable advances in civilization; and it remains for other nations, the bases of whose institutions are less entangled with prejudices, to raise the condition of man higher in the scale of improvement than can be expected in Britain. We may, as a result of geographical position, attain a certain degree of national distinction; but, if our system of public education does not keep pace with knowledge, and is not calculated to generate a succession of patriots, whose souls

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spurn at sordid calculations, and who are qualified to sustain liberty at home and justice abroad, we cannot fail to sink in our turn to the level of modern Egypt, Greece, and Italy. Those hotbeds of human genius were ultimately degraded by the triumph of prejudices over principles, in the extinction of public spirit, of falsehood over truth, in the preference of despotism over liberty, and of power over justice, in the glare of foreign conquests. The countries, the soil, and the cities remain; but, as their youth are no longer trained to deeds of glory, they exist as beacons to warn other people of their fall and its causes.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FULLY agree with your correspondent Y. page 21, in his observations on the demoralizing effects of lowering the wages of labourers. I have no doubt that this is the fruitful cause of pauperism and crimes, which are endeavored to be palliated by lying-in charities, soup establishments, church-door collections, &c. in which palliatives I see the source of many evils; and, although there may appear to be, and really is, much benevolence of intention, they are all greatly deficient in soundness of judgment.

So long as the people of England approve of an enormously increased and increasing civil list, placemen, pensioners, standing armies and navies; while profligacy and embezzlements are universally allowed, and those who propose reform are persecuted and defamed; these demoralizing effects will proportionately proceed, in spite of all the half measures the most benevolent may adopt. "All is the gift of industry;" but, if these gifts are principally applied to support gew-gaws, shows, parade, and dissipation, in one class of the population, what else but pauperism and crimes are to be expected in the other?

A cheap government, or, to speak practically, a desire, a determination, on the part of the whole population, to live quietly and peaceably within themselves, leaving all the world to do the same, is the only preventative of wars, pauperism, and crimes. Our own government has been, and America is at this time, a practical example of these remarks: only before the late impolitic and miserable war, our tax-gatherers seldom disturbed the latch—every thing was peace, confidence, and prosperity. Our 3 per cent. funds were 96, they are now 60. The interest on the debt required

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quired only 9 millions to pay the interest; it will now require more than 43. Our national expenditure required only 6 millions; it will now require about 22. Our taxes, at that comparatively happy period, amounted to 15 millions; they will now require, and must have, full 60, or the concern will somewhere come to a stand. It is in the difference of these statements that we may see, as in a mirror, the cause, and, in my opinion, the only cause, of our greatly increased calamities from pauperism and crimes. Let our tax-gatherers cease opening our doors; let us return nearer to our state of 1792—and this we might do by adopting more simple habits and better principles: very many of our paupers and criminals would then be enabled to purchase for themselves more than bare necessities; they would have more leisure for their minds to pursue reflections tending to their welfare and happiness; instruction would sooner extend over the land; and this instruction, the produce of its own exertion, by being free, would invigorate the mind, ameliorate the heart, and expand the faculties.

W. GOODMAN.

Market-place, Warwick; Feb. 14, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately seen an old work printed by Barker, in 1602, and entitled, "Honor, Military, Civill, contained in foure bookes, viz. 1. Justice, and Jurisdiction Military. 2. Knighthood in generall and particular. 3. Combats for Life and Triumph. 4. Precedencie of great Estates and others. By W. Segar Norroy."

In the 2nd part, on knighthood, are the articles to be observed by the respective orders. It would be honourable to modern knights if they observed the following regulation of the "Knights of the Band"—an order "erected by Alphonso, king of Spaine, sonne to Ferdinando and Queen Constanza, in the year 1268." "That he should be no flatterer of the king, or any other person, neither take delight in scoffing, upon paine to walke on foote for one moneth, and be confined to his house another moneth." Another very curious article is the following, which one would suppose to have been enacted by a butcher:—"That he should not complaine of any hurt, nor boast of his owne actes, nor in curing his wounds cry Oh!"

DANIEL COPSEY.

Braintree-school; Feb. 5, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your widely circulated Magazine, to lay a few hints before the public, respecting what appears to me to be an evil of no small consequence to this country, and that is, the exportation of coal. Whoever considers the great increase in the consumption of this article within these few years, must be aware that more has been used within the last century than had been consumed in five, or perhaps ten, centuries before; and, had the consumption been as great one thousand years since as it now is, and had continued so to the present day, coal had before this time been a very scarce article. Coal is not only an essential article of fuel for family use, but also in almost all our manufactories; and, since the introduction of steam-engines, gas-lights, &c. &c. the consumption is not only increased, but the article becomes of more essential importance.

But the value of coal is enhanced, as we have nothing else that could be substituted for it: wood is already so scarce that what is now grown in this kingdom would supply but a small part of the community with fuel for family use; nor is there any reason to expect that when our mines of coal are exhausted they can ever be replenished. The idea that some have entertained, that coals grow (as they call it), that is, that certain layers of earth or metal will, in a course of years, turn to coal, is too ridiculous to attempt a refutation.

The only argument that can be urged for permitting the exportation is, that owners of lands and mines ought to have the opportunity of selling the produce of their lands at the best market; but it does not follow that allowing the exportation of coal will be most profitable; for, if the article should, in time, become scarce or less plentiful than it now is, the price will be increased at home, and the article pay for keeping. But, allowing that some present advantage might be derived to the proprietors of mines, if it becomes a national injury, and our manufactories are likely to be ruined or materially injured by it, a few individuals ought not to be allowed to enrich themselves while they injure the public. To a nation like ours, whatever tends to injure our manufactures ought to be avoided; and all articles produced in our own country that are essential

essential to the carrying on of manufactures, ought strictly to be prohibited from being exported—of this description is coal.

J. K.

Liverpool.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS pleased to see, in a publication so widely circulated as your Magazine, notice of the attempts that have been made to form a society for the abolition of war. As the article in the *Philanthropist* for July 1815 was written by me, I feel bound, as far as lies in my power, to communicate some information upon the subject. In the spring of last year an intelligent friend requested me to turn my thoughts to the probability and means of forming an association, having for its object the abolition of this scourge of humanity, and disgrace to civilization and Christianity. Considering the *Philanthropist* as a proper medium to excite attention to the subject, I addressed to its editor the paper which is noticed by your correspondent. At the same time I drew up a small pamphlet, entitled, "An Essay on the Impolicy of War;" in which I briefly touched upon the several popular objections to its abolition, and the almost universal, though unfounded, notions, of its general, partial, or eventual utility. In the month of May, 1815, some friends of humanity met to consider the means of forming a society for diffusing knowledge upon the subject; but what has been the result of that meeting I know not. I then learned that the question had been taken up in America, and was highly gratified in the perusal of a well written tract, which had been printed in that country, entitled, "A solemn Review of the Custom of War, showing that War is the effect of Popular Delusion, and proposing a remedy." It was evidently the work of one who knew human nature, but whose knowledge of mankind had not hardened his heart. I expressed, to the friend who shewed it me, a wish that it might be reprinted in England; but an objection was started, that it might pass under the lash of a critic more severe than the periodical reviewers. It has, however, been recently printed, and I have a copy now before me from an English press. I do not know whether it is published, but, if you desire it, I could procure you a copy, or send you some extracts. My memory does not serve to assure me that the English edition is a verbatim

reprint from the original, it is, however, most admirable and valuable.

One of the greatest difficulties and most powerful obstacles in forming an efficient and permanently-increasing society would arise from the spirit of party. An odium would necessarily be cast upon it, as having views hostile to government. If a society be formed, as I most ardently hope and wish, its great object should be the dissemination of knowledge and information. The thing is considered impracticable, because it has not been fairly and perseveringly attempted. Among the numbers with whom I have conversed upon the topic I have met with none who did not at first consider the scheme as Quixotic, and with but few who did not, upon after reflection, acknowledge themselves converts. There would not, I apprehend, be any necessity for numerous or frequent meetings upon the subject, for committees might be formed in several parts of the kingdom, under whose inspection and care the public mind might be put in possession of all necessary information. The American author, alluded to above, recommends liberal contributions in proportion to the magnitude of the object. Now, though far from wishing to repress any spirit of liberality, yet it strikes me that there are few objects of such magnitude which stand less in need of very large contributions. There are thousands who would be glad to contribute a small sum, and that very circumstance would give them a degree of interest in promoting and furthering the cause; but, if the intention of requesting, or the probability of needing, large sums, be held out, that will certainly present a very powerful obstacle to the formation of any such society.

—As to the nature of the tracts or publications which such an association might put forth, this must be left to future consideration; but I cannot finish this letter without adding what an eminent philanthropist suggested to me on this head:—"Take," said he, "one particular war, consider its origin, its professed and real object, its expence of blood and treasure, its effect upon the country in which it was contested, and on that or those by which it was carried on; then calculate at its close what each party has lost or gained, &c." There might be some difficulty in a work of this nature, but it would speak more forcibly than the most eloquent declamation. Would it not be also a matter

matter of importance to give attention to the formation of the minds of youth, to take care that no false notions of military glory be instilled in the course of education, as is almost universally the case? Might not the arts, which flourish in peace, contribute their aid to excite a detestation of the practice of war? A faithful pencil might speak horrors, which no tongue can utter. I forbear, however, at present. My pen is much at the service of any association for the abolition of war; and I shall be happy to contribute any thing to the pages of your miscellany that may answer that purpose.

WM. PITT SCARGILL.

Bury St. Edmunds;

March 14, 1816.

* * See the Article VARIETIES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL circumstances prevented my perusal of your Magazine for February until yesterday, or I should certainly have troubled you with some observations upon a letter from Mr. T. Bakewell, of Spring-Vale, Staffordshire, in time for insertion in your last number.

I am much obliged to that gentleman for the compliment he has thought proper to pay me; but I must take the liberty of correcting a mistake into which he has fallen, arising, probably, from some inaccuracy of mine.

Although I think a public discussion may be very useful, yet it never was my intention to enter into one with him upon the superiority of large or small establishments for lunatic paupers; but I very much wish some person, properly qualified, would take up the subject; I confess I feel myself totally incompetent to the task. I have never had any concern, either directly or indirectly, with any persons labouring under this unfortunate malady, until lately, by mere accident.

A poor man was sent by me to York against his friends' consent, and was extremely ill used; complaints were made to me: I thought myself bound to advocate his cause; every step I took laid open new scenes of villainy and misery, of which I had before not the most distant suspicion.

On enquiry, I found we had great numbers of lunatics dispersed about the Riding, in situations shocking to humanity. On referring to the law, it appeared that the magistrates were authorized and directed to provide proper places for their reception.

On stating the case at the general sessions, the magistrates were unanimously of opinion, that it was necessary to exercise their power, and to build a proper place for such part of them, as it appeared ought not to be left in their present situation.

Although our returns shewed that we had upwards of 650 lunatic paupers in the Riding, yet we considered that a great number of them might be left in the care of their friends, with more comfort, and with less expence, than in any place of confinement which we could provide for them; and we adopted a plan that may easily be enlarged, if, at any time, it be thought expedient.

Of the 150 patients which our building is capable of containing, of course it was our intention to receive recent cases for cure, as well as those which were old and hopeless; and neither trouble nor expence have been spared to discover and adopt the plan most likely to conduce to our desired object, at the same time that great attention has been paid to the subject of economy.

Mr. Bakewell's exertions are extremely honorable to him. I am by no means prepared to say, that his plan of small establishments is not better than ours. But when our building was begun, we had never heard of Mr. Bakewell, or that any one had a doubt that such places as St. Luke's, and the Retreat at York, were necessary for the custody of dangerous incurables, and the most proper for the cure of recent cases.

We found a great grievance, and applied ourselves to the proper law of the land for the remedy: and I apprehend few persons will blame us for so doing. The necessity of the case was unquestionably very great. I wish the subject to be "publicly discussed," in order that, if in erecting a building for a large number we have done wrong, we may serve as a warning, not an example to others.

A correspondent in your Magazine of February 1816, on the "luxurious treatment" of lunatics, has put several questions to me; and, as his letter is anonymous, it might well be suffered to pass without answer: but, as I am writing on the subject, I shall beg to inform him, that I know nothing of any luxurious treatment of lunatic paupers, though I think they ought not to be left to perish with cold, chained to a stone floor, and wallowing in their own mire. I have no doubt, if he will enquire, he will

will find, that he has been mis-informed in almost every thing he has heard respecting the Wakefield asylum. He will find his estimate of 8000*l.* totally inadequate to its intended object, and absurd. He will find, that we have laid out as little as possible in support of "national grandeur;" but, on the contrary, have rather gone to an opposite extreme, not the least ornament being allowed on the building; and our cells and galleries being on a scale less than those of any other institution of the kind in the kingdom.

We have not been sparing of what we thought really useful, but have expended nothing merely in ornament.

I perfectly agree with him, that the county rate is very unequal, and ought to be, and I trust will be, reformed without delay: and, although this is not a proper opportunity for delivering political opinions, I may perhaps be disposed to agree with him, when he says, "the conduct of this nation has been marked with an excess of folly," provided he will agree with me, that excess of guilt is necessarily and always accompanied with excess of folly.

GODFREY HIGGINS.

Skellow Grange, March 9, 1816.

P.S. I think it necessary to correct a mistake which has taken place in the description of the plans in the Appendix to the Parliamentary Report, on the state of mad-houses. The plan stated there by Mr. J. Beavan, to be for the West Riding of the county of York, was not adopted; but the second premium was adjudged to it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE conversed with some intelligent agriculturists, and find that the present depression in the price of grain has originated in the following causes. Some years ago, when there was a plentiful crop, speculators bought it up at advanced prices; the year following was a deficient year, and the monopolizers accordingly realized great profits; this encouraged them to continue their speculations, and three years ago, when there was a most luxuriant harvest, they bought all the grain that could be procured, at most enormous prices. That year was truly a golden year for the farmers; but the sudden change which took place in continental affairs, induced these speculators to carry their corn to market, and the consequence was a great reduction in price; this was followed by the peace, which brought to our

markets vast supplies of foreign corn; both which causes produced the ruinous depression of the markets. I find that I was mistaken in my assertions in my last letter, respecting the comparative quantity of corn produced by lands now, and that produced thirty years ago. There has, certainly, been a considerable increase, from the various causes pointed out by Common Sense, but not to the amount which he has stated. It would be no difficult task to prove, according to an ingenious paper which lately appeared in the Monthly Magazine, that those men whose fortune consists solely of landed property, are worth now *something less than nothing!* When the farmer has sold his corn, and paid every expense of labour, taxes, tithes, &c. he has not a penny left to pay his landlord. If a man farms now, at the rent of 100*l.* per annum, he is *minus* that sum yearly, because his produce sells at the same price it sold for twenty-five years ago, and the expences of farming are double what they were at that period. I will offer a proof of these assertions in the article barley. Let the culture of this grain be managed on the best system of agriculture, and it will yield on good land five quarters per acre, and the expense of cultivation will be 8*l.* per acre, while the barley is standing and fit for the scythe. Now, when this crop is cut, housed, threshed, and taken to market, it will fetch 1*l.* per quarter, making a loss of 3*l.* per acre, to be sustained by the grower. If landlords take their farms into their own management, they must cultivate them at still greater disadvantage than the farmers who now rent them; for the proprietor must advance a considerable sum of ready money for the purchase of stock and implements of husbandry; and at every year's end he will find himself *minus*. Y.

Feb. 5, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE will be no difficulty with your unbiassed readers, in tracing the motives that have actuated the person, who, in your last Magazine, when opposing Justice, has rather ludicrously assumed the character of Equity. It had become him better to have attempted his arguments, if so they can be called, with a sounder logic, than to have adopted certain arrogant epithets, that betray at once the wincing of a galled jade, and the sensations of diminished income. The only part of this person's

person's remark that can any way justify the use of his signature, is the distinction that he has made between the old and the new fundholders; but, for his other heroes of the soil, it might be better on the whole to consign them to the natural changes and revolutions of time, yet distinguishing, in the mean while, for legislative protection, the humble and honest class of farmers, those truly useful and estimable characters, from the new fangled agricultural aristocracy, who are properly enough, in the language of a popular writer, designated by the appellation of *Gripeums* and *Graspalls*. These are the parties who, in conjunction with excessive taxation, and avaricious landlords, have brought the country to its present state of calamity and confusion; and they alone have been the objects of reprehension, though certainly not of insult—for them I desire to answer, *Qui capit ille facit*.

But, Mr. Editor, is not the name of Equity somewhat prostituted in the proposition to keep up rents, and at the same time to lower taxation? that is, according to Mr. Equity's meaning, to reduce the interest of the national creditor; thereby violating a contract to pay him a certain and moderate compensation for the use of his money, lent for the purpose of maintaining those wars that have saved the land, if some casuists are right, and at the same time adding to the incomes of the other idle drones; for certain it is, that the lenders of the land are at least as idle as the lenders of the money. Your correspondent might as well have proposed at once to double the present rentals, because, according to his equitable argument, this measure would effectually protect the tradesmen and the labourers, and enable them and their patrons to pay the taxes to support the funded interest, and at the same time

duly operate in a real exemption on their own parts from all taxation whatever: and has not this actually been the case for many years past?

With respect to certain other proportions that have been made to saddle the funded interest with the payment of poor-rates and tithes, no honest minister will ever listen to them one moment. As well might the agriculturists and others expect to deduct their tithes and parish assessments, from the interest they pay for common mortgages on their property. If an income-tax could be devised on fair and equal principles, it might, perhaps, be rendered the criterion of every kind of contribution to the state, the clergy, and the poor; for certainly, at present, the pressure on these accounts is extremely partial and unequal. Many persons of considerable opulence have no legitimate demands on them, either to support the clergy or the poor; and it will, doubtless, be conceded, that the occupation of land or houses is not the fair criterion for parochial contribution.

On the whole, Sir, it might perhaps be more judicious to leave such remedies as may be necessary and practicable for such evils as appear to surround all classes of men at this eventful moment, to the wisdom and integrity of legislative interference. As individuals, we are all influenced more than we ought to be by self-interest in matters of property; and our opinions are, therefore, rather apt to irritate and inflame, than to soothe and conciliate. Under such an impression, you will probably decline the insertion of all communications on these subjects, that are merely personal or controversial, and limit your correspondents to such simple and dispassionate reasoning, as is perfectly congenial both with Equity and JUSTICE.

Feb. 13, 1816.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts*, and MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa Grandison, &c.*

LETTER LXXXVI.

March 14, 1754.

JOY to you, dear sir, and joy to the world; you have done great things for it. And I will venture to affirm, that no one shall read you without either benefit or—guilt. Pray ask Mr. Cibber,

from me, where now are the *fine gentlemen* of the stage? Sir Charles has entered a caveat against their wonted applause, and Mr. Cibber signs it, or incurs the mentioned guilt.

You have, my dear friend, made a long and successful campaign. God grant

grant you may live long to reap the fruits of it; and continuing, by your conduct, to vindicate your pen, convince the hypercriticks that Sir Charles is by no means drawn beyond the life!

Shall I tell you what I think? You would not let me, if you knew what I was about to say. When the pulpit fails, other expedients are necessary. I look on you as a peculiar instrument of Providence, adjusted to the peculiar exigence of the times, in which all would be *fine gentlemen*, and only are at a loss to know what that means. While they read, perhaps, from pure vanity, they do not read in vain; and are betrayed into benefit, while mere amusement is their pursuit. I speak not this at a venture; I am so happy as already to have had proofs of what I say.

And, as I look on you as an instrument of Providence, I likewise look on you as a sure heir of a double immortality; when our language fails, one, indeed, may cease; but the failure of the heavens and the earth will put no period to the other. These are great words, but your modesty must bear what your worth imposes, and permit your friends to let loose the real sentiments of their hearts. Happy is the man whose head has secured him one immortality, and whose heart entitles him to the other!

Tully says, that, if virtue could be seen, all the world would stand in admiration of her charms. You have rendered her visible, and that in the most striking colours; therefore Tully is no prophet, or you are much more.

To call these compliments, would be affectation in you; or to think them so would be a mistake. You are capable of neither, and therefore I'll go on. But, on second thoughts, to censure, not to praise.

It is a little vain in you, dear sir, to observe that the female world is much obliged to Mr. Addison. What if Alexander, after his return from Babylon, should have talked of the martial merits (though great) of his father, Philip? Would not all have said, it was to throw the thoughts of the hearers on his own? What greatly strikes me, and evidences as much as any thing your intimacy with the human heart, is the scene where little Emily comes to confession:—but of what? rather of her virtue than her crime. It is, I think, in the highest degree natural, tender, exquisite, and original. I am got no farther in the volume; but could not for-

bear returning my own and neighbour's thanks, the first post, for a favour so delightful to,

Dear Sir,
Your very affectionate
and much obliged,
humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

LETTER LXXXVII.

London; Jan. 21, 1755.

Will my dear and good Dr. Young excuse the liberty I have presumed to take with his dedication, particularly now I have seen the whole together, and am delighted with the noble things contained in the book? I am apt to think that the reader is not sufficiently prepared in that dedication for the solemn and elevated subjects of the following letters, and that a few pages cancelled will answer a good end, after some such manner as I have presumed to offer in a waste sheet of the print; which I enclose.

In another edition I would humbly propose, in the 16th line of p. 24, instead of the word *incredible*, to add these, *incomprehensible to our finite reason*.

Page 31, 32.—What, sir, do the words, *High Court of Justice*, &c. allude to?

Page 92.—For *corpse* read *corps*.

Page 125, last line but two, for *Centaur* read *Centaur*s.

Page 131.—Is there not some omission in the first line?

Page 158, line 3, *Heaven is on my side already*—Query?

In another impression methinks it were to be wished that all from, *If this is a man of pleasure*, p. 161, to, *from a higher hand*, p. 163, were omitted, as it interrupts, by ludicrous images, emotions that were nobly excited.

For the same reason, suppose, in p. 163, were omitted the words, *Fain would I bury*, &c. to the end of the paragraph, *real men*, p. 164?

Page 172, line 18, after *cedar* put a parenthesis.

Page 173.—Papal infallibility pretends not to *foresce*.

Page 207, lines 18, 19, suppose they run thus in another impression—*Oh! spare thy paternal tenderness*, &c.

Page 225.—Need five points so important be crowded into one letter?

Page 252.—Suppose the words, *may be Gods*, be changed into these, *may recover that likeness*?

Page 291.—Suppose the words, *Thou Joseph, thou Jacob of Heaven*, were omitted in another impression?

Page 296, line 10, suppose it be read, *nature of my design*, and, I am willing to hope, *the truth of history*, &c.?

Page 307, line 11, *bodies*, plural, *its*, singular.

Page 314.—Bolingbroke Castle was not exposed to public view till since the new style began.

Page 325, line 4, for *leaves* read *leave*.

There are some other things that, in another edition, if I may be forgiven the above, I would take the liberty to suggest. Fired with the noble sentiments that abound in this admirable piece, how could an attentive reader forbear interesting himself in it, and to wish it all of a piece, lest the serious mind should be sorry for some condescending levities and images, and lest the lighter minds should take hold of such to evade the force of the diviner parts; and so less good should follow from the excellent performance than the pious author hoped for.

Once more, my dear and good Dr. Young, forgive (however presumptuous in this instance) the *humblest*, but one of the most sincere, of your admirers,

S. RICHARDSON.

Many happy years attend you, and also your good Mrs. Hallows; not forgetting your worthy neighbour.

LETTER LXXXVIII.

Sunday. In haste.

Infinitely am I indebted to my dear and most worthy friend, who has taken such trouble for me, and most particularly for the dedication part; I re-enclose it, lest you should have no copy of it, and beg that so much may be cancelled and destroyed as both your very kind and most judicious insertions require; and that they may instantly be put in the press.

To-morrow I expect the last sheet, and when I return that I shall consult with you if the corrections, p. 161, &c. can be made in this edition; expence, if that is all, shall not hinder it.

With the sincerest gratitude,

Dear Sir,

Most truly your's,

E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows joins me in best wishes, and respects to you and yours.

LETTER LXXXIX.

My dear Sir, *Wednesday.*

All your remarks are most just. I find that I am safer in your hands than my own; I beg you, therefore, to blot, add, alter, as you think good; and let not *delay* or *expence* be any objection to any thing *now* practicable, and you kindly wish to be done.

And, particularly, I beg the favour of your eye and pen on the close now sent.

Page 131, line 1st, should be, "lower for their height."

N.B. For *their* is omitted, and I will pay some person for inserting it, through the whole edition.

You say, sir, you have other remarks to make, do not forget them, for that is forgetting the interest of,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged

humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

As another edition is precarious, I would make in this all amendments I possibly can. Pray forget not your suggestions you can give me.

I desire this last sheet again before worked off.

LETTER XC.

Dear Sir, *Thursday.*

Your's dated Friday I received not till yesterday. I will send a correct copy of the first letter on Sunday, which is the first opportunity.

I hope Mr. Galloni will soon have the success with you which he has had with me; I find myself much the better for him.

As you have been so very kind to the dedication, I beg leave to rely on your inspection for that, and the letters shall follow faster than the press can work.

I am, dear Sir,

Most your's,

E. YOUNG.

Remember that in your former letter to me are these words, viz. "There are some other things which, in another edition, I would take the liberty to suggest," and favour me with them.

When you see Lady Bradshaw, pay my humble service.

LETTER XCI.

March 6, 1755.

I hope, my dear sir, that you will soon be richly paid by your skilful tormentor for your time, pain, and peace.

On Sunday, which is the first return, I will send another letter, and the rest as fast as ever I can. If you chance to hear any material criticisms, oblige me with them; I shall make use of most of your's. You will send me one of the books, for I have no compleat copy.

Have you heard any thing of Mr. Hervey's last performance? Either I mistake, on a cursory view, or it is, or may

may be, of pernicious influence. I thank you for Leland, it is a sound and useful book.

Accept the best wishes and respects of Shotbolt, Hallows, and

E. YOUNG.

I am glad your *Sentiments*, &c. are published. It will be a touchstone, and tell you, by its reception, or rejection, who read for amusement, and who to be wiser than they were before.

LETTER XCII.

Dear Sir, *March 23.*

Till I looked over the copy you sent me I knew not how much I was obliged to you; accept my sincere thanks for your many excellent alterations.

But p. 227, I think it should be—"Their erudition will not *permit them* to be at a loss to know what I mean."

I should be glad, at your leisure, to know how many are printed in this revised edition.

Most affectionately your's,
E. YOUNG.

Did you send one to the Bishop of Durham? If you have not, please not to send one till the new edition.

LETTER XCIII.

My dear Sir, *March 30.*

If you have heard no objection made to 227, it may pass unnoticed as an error. The second edition, I suppose near finished. I must beg your conveyance of three of them; one to the Bishop of Durham, one to Dr. Heberden, and one to myself.

I am much grieved that you are still under those cruel hands; but I greatly hope, and am much persuaded, that, when the operation is over, you will not repent of what is passed, but rejoyce in having chosen of two evils the least.

I am, dear Sir,
Most affectionately your's,
E. YOUNG.

I am proud of the dean's approbation.

LETTER XCIV.

Sept. 20, 1755.

I received yesterday, dear sir, a letter from Mr. Millar, which says, that he saw you the night before in health and good spirits. God preserve them, for, either wanting, life is little worth. To support my own spirits, I have been singing a song, which I send you, and I wish it may be at all to your taste.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 282.

My benefactress, good Mrs. Richardson, has it greatly in her power to rejoyce Mrs. Hallows, by making Wellwyn as agreeable as she can to her and you.

I am, dear sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

THE SAILOR'S SONG TO THE SOUTH;

Occasioned by the Rumour of a War.

Peace! heavenly Peace! what loud alarms!

Why gleams the *South* with brandish'd arms?

War, bath'd in blood, from curst Ambition springs:

Ambition mean! ignoble Pride!

Perhaps, her ardors may subside;

When weigh'd the Wonders *Britain's* sailor sings.

Hear, and revere—at *Britain's* nod,

From each enchanted grove and wood,

Hastes the huge *oak*, and shadeless forests leaves;

The mountain *pin*es assume new forms,

Spread canvas-wings, and fly thro' storms,

And ride o'er rocks, and dance on foaming waves.

She *nods* again: the labouring earth

Discloses a tremendous birth;

In smoking rivers runs her molten ore;

Thence, monsters of enormous size,

And hideous aspect, threatening, rise;

Flame from the deck; from trembling bastions roar.

These ministers of fate fulfil

On empires wide an *island's* will,

When Justice wakes, her vengeance know, ye pow'rs!

In sudden night, and ponderous balls,

And floods of flame, the tempest falls,

When brav'd *Britannia's* awful senate low'rs.

She gladly sheaths her courage keen,

And spares her nit'rous magazine,

Her cannon slumber till the proud aspire

On lawless plunder; then they blaze!

They thunder from resounding seas!

Touch'd by their injur'd master's soul of fire.

Then ruin runs! the battle raves!

And rends the skies! and warms the waves!

And calls a tempest from the peaceful deep;

In spite of Nature, spite of *Jove*,

While all serene and hush'd above,

Tumultuous winds in azure chambers sleep.

A thousand deaths the mighty bomb

Hurls from her disembowel'd womb!

Chain'd, glowing bolts, in dread alliance joyn'd,

Redwing'd by strong sulphureous blasts,

H h

Sweep,

Sweep, in black whirlwinds, men and masts,
And leave singed, naked, blood-drown'd decks behind.

Dwarf laurels rise in tented fields,
The wreath immortal *Ocean* yields;
There war's whole sting is shot, whole fire is spent,

Whole glory-blooms! How pale, how tame,

How lambent is *Bellona's* flame,
How her storms languish on the Continent?

From the dread front of ancient war
Less terror frown'd: her scythed car,
And castled elephant, and battering beam,
Stoop to those engines, which deny
Superior terrors to the sky,

And boast their clouds, their thunder, and their flame.

The flame, the thunder, and the cloud,
The night by day, the sea of blood,
Hosts whirl'd in air, the yell of sinking throngs,

The graveless dead, an *Ocean* warm'd,
A *Firmament* by mortals storm'd,
To patient *Britain's* angry brow belongs.

Or do I dream? Or do I rave?
Or see I *Vulcan's* sooty cave,
Where *Jove's* red bolts the giant brothers frame?

The swarthy gods of *toil* and *heat*,
Loud peals on mountain anvils beat,
And panting tempests rouse the roaring flame.

Ye sons of *Ætna*! hear my call;
Let those unfinished bawbles fall,
That shield of *Mars*, *Minerva's* helmet blue:
Your strokes suspend, ye brawny throng!
Charm'd by the magic of my song;
Drop your feign'd thunder, and attempt the true.

Begin: * and, first, rapid *flight*,
Fierce *flame*, and clouds of thickest *night*,
And ghastly *terror* paler than the dead;
Then borrow the *North* his *roar*,
Mix groans and deaths; one viol pour
Of wrong'd *Britannia's* wrath; and it is made.

* Alluding to the feigned ingredients of thunder in *Virgil*.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ZERAH COLBURN

ZERAH Colburn was born at Cabot, in the county of Caledonia, and state of Vermont, on the first of September, 1804. In the early part of his infancy, and until he was a year old, his parents considered him very much inferior to the rest of their children, and sometimes fearfully anticipated all the trouble and sorrow attendant on the maintenance of an idiot. By degrees he seemed to improve, and they began to conceive better hopes; but he was more than two years old before he was supposed to possess that degree of intelligence which usually falls to the share of our species. After this, his progress became more apparent; and although all who saw him declared he was very eccentric in his manners and amusements, yet all acknowledged that he was shrewd and intelligent. No one, however, had yet discovered in him any inclination to the combinations of arithmetic, and no one remembers that he ever made any inquiries about numbers, or their use. As he always lived in a frontier town of Vermont, where education meets with little encouragement, and as his father's resources were few and trifling, he had received no instruction, and was in fact ignorant of the first rudiments of read-

ing. It was, therefore, with unqualified astonishment, that his father overheard him multiplying different sums merely for his own amusement; and on investigating the extent of his powers, found he could multiply any two numbers under one hundred. This happened about the beginning of August 1810. Immediately on this discovery, the father sent him to a woman's school, such as is usually kept in our back settlement during the summer season. There he remained until the latter part of September, and was taught to read a little; but is still completely ignorant of figures and our method of using them. The want of artificial symbols does not, however, seem to embarrass him in the least. Instead of them, he employs their names, and without any other assistance, performs mentally all the common operations in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. He can add a column of figures four in height and three in width. He can subtract five figures and divide four. He can multiply any number under one thousand by any number under one hundred, or a series of three questions each of whose factors do not exceed one hundred. He has also learnt, by inquiry, several of the different kinds of measure, and now reduces

duces miles to rods and feet, and years to days, hours, &c. His most remarkable operation is that of discovering the several multiples of a given number; and this he does with such astonishing rapidity, that the hearer cannot note them down so fast as he utters them:—Ex. gr. when asked what numbers multiplied together will produce 1224, he replied instantly, 2×612 , 4×306 , 8×153 , 3×408 , 6×204 , 12×102 , 24×51 , 9×136 , 18×68 , 36×34 , and 17×72 . In this, and similar operations, he probably discovers the two first factors by division, and afterwards multiplies and divides these factors to procure the next set, and so on until the series is exhausted, when he recurs to the original number, and, making a new division, proceeds as before. In multiplication he finds the multiples of one factor and multiplies them successively into the other. Thus, in multiplying 32 by 156, instead of taking the common mode, he says, $13 \times 32 = 416 \times 12 = 4992$; because $12 \times 13 = 156$. But if the hundreds proposed will not suffer this process, he first multiplies the hundreds, and then the tens, and discovers the aggregate by addition. His facility in multiplication arises in a great measure from the extent of his table, which, instead of comprising only one hundred and forty-four combinations, probably comprises ten thousand, as he evidently answers all questions whose factors are less than one hundred, from recollection, and not from computation. His memory is prodigious, and appears capable of almost indefinite cultivation. In his general disposition, he is uncommonly docile and affectionate, although he discovers considerable pride of opinion, and is chagrined when detected in an error. He is remarkably inquisitive, and is never satisfied with a superficial examination of any new object or fact. Music excites him powerfully; and, next to this, pictures. His person is strong and well proportioned, except his head, which is much larger than usual. This circumstance has raised suspicions, that he had been subject to the rickets; a disorder which has been supposed sometimes to produce a prematurity of talents; but the father declares, that the child has always been healthy, and particularly denies that he ever discovered any appearances of this disease.

Considering all these circumstances, the present appears to be an unparalleled

instance of the early developement of mind. It is preposterous to compare him with the admirable Crichton or the blind Dydimus; because their faculties were drawn forth by the usual artifices of education; while the youth of this child, the ignorance of his parents, and their relative situation in society, preclude the possibility of his having attained his present powers by any use of the ordinary means of improvement. It is certain, therefore, that he has made himself what he now is, the most astonishing instance of premature skill in arithmetical combinations that the world ever saw.—*The Port-Folio*.

TO A COQUETTE.

Time will steal the rosy hue
That blooms so sweetly on thy cheek,
He will dim thine eyes of blue,
Quench their beams that brightly speak;
Where thy glossy ringlets flow
Soon his hand shall scatter snow.

Age, that steals with silent tread,
All thy dimpled smiles will blight,
Many a furrow he will spread
O'er thy bosom's heaving white;
Snatch from under lips so fair
The pearly treasures lying there.

Then the ruin thou shalt view
Of all that Love so much could prize;
Sighs thy bosom shall subdue,
Bitter tears shall swell thine eyes.
Thou shalt sigh and weep in vain,
Youth can never come again.

Mark, my fair, the vernal rose,
Nursling of the dews of Heav'n,
Bountiful, to air it throws
All the sweets by Nature giv'n;
And when o'er the rich perfume,
Still it leaves its buds to bloom.

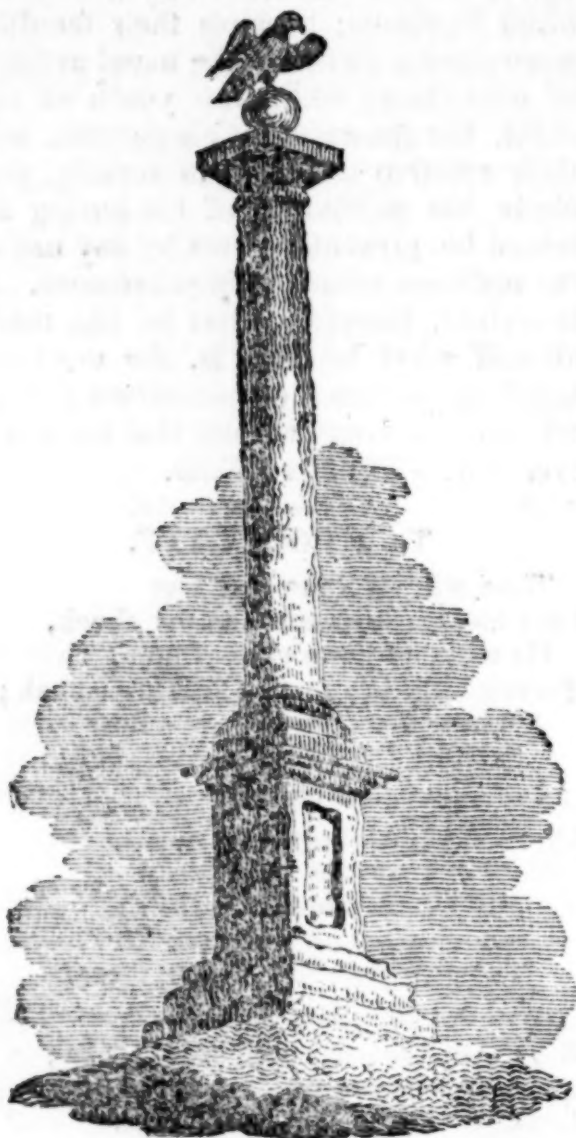
Beauty, Mary! is a flow'r,
Born to blush its little hour;
Time's the canker-worm that eats
A passage to its fragrant sweets.

Gentle show'rs may vigour bring
To the drooping gem of spring;
Zephyr may not woo in vain
The freshness to its leaves again.

But nought can e'er thy charms renew,
And bid thee bloom again as fair;
Tears are not like morning dew,
And sighs are not like balmy air.

Then, Mary, leave thy cruel wiles,
And emulate the lovely rose;
Go, and in Beauty's winning smiles
Thy paradise of sweets disclose,
And bless, with all thy Heav'n of
charms,
The heart that love and honor warms.

From the Port-Folio.

MONUMENT ON BEACON-HILL,
BOSTON.

Beacon-hill was selected by the first settlers of Boston as a commanding station for military observation. We find by the public records that a street was laid out in 1640, eight years after the first establishment of the town, to lead up to Century-hill; and there was then reserved, for public use, a space of six rods square on its summit; the contiguous lands were granted as pasture grounds to the influential men of that day.

The name of Century-hill was retained till after 1670, between that time and 1681, it was changed to Beacon-hill, when a mast was raised on its highest point, well braced at the foot, and bearing on its top an iron frame, to receive a barrel of combustibles, to be fired to alarm the country in case of invasion. This beacon was repaired as occasion required, until 1775, when it was taken down by the British troops, and the hill was again made a military station. A small square fort was built there, with one or two heavy cannon. Upon the evacuation of the town in 1776, the breastworks on the hill were levelled,

and a new beacon raised, which was blown down by a storm in 1790.

The establishment of the general government having diffused confidence into the minds of the citizens, and all fears of invasion being happily removed, a Doric column, sixty feet high, was erected, as exhibited in the plate; it was built of brick, covered with stucco, with foundation and mouldings of stone. The die of the pedestal contained four large pannels with inscriptions. The design of the column and the inscriptions were by Charles Bulfinch, esq.

The following are the inscriptions from the pedestal of the column:—

South Side.

TO COMMEMORATE
THAT TRAIN OF EVENTS,
WHICH LED
TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
AND FINALLY SECURED
LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE
TO THE UNITED STATES,
THIS COLUMN IS ERECTED
BY THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION
OF THE CITIZENS
OF BOSTON.
MDCCXC.

On the West Side.

Stamp Act, passed 1765, repealed 1766;
Board of Customs, established 1767;
British troops fired on the inhabitants of
Boston,

March 5, 1770;

Tea Act passed 1773;

Tea destroyed in Boston, Dec. 16;

Port of Boston shut and guarded, June 1,
1774;

General Congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 4;

Provincial Congress at Concord, Oct. 10;

Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775;

Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17;

Washington took command of the army,
July 2;

Boston evacuated, March 17, 1776;

Independence declared by Congress,
July 4, 1776;

Hancock, President.

On the North Side.

Capture of Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26,
1776;

Capture of Hessians at Bennington,
Aug. 16, 1777;

Capture of British army at Saratoga,
Oct. 17;

Alliance with France, Feb. 6, 1778;

Confederation of United States formed
July 9;

Constitution of Massachusetts
formed 1780;

Bowdoin, President of Convention;

Capture of British Army at York, Oct. 19,
1781;

Preliminaries

Preliminaries of Peace, Nov. 30, 1782;
Definitive Treaty of Peace, Sept. 10,
1783;

Federal Constitution formed Sept. 17, 1787;
and ratified by the United States, 1787
to 1790;

New Congress assembled at New York,
April 6, 1789;

Washington inaugurated President,
April 30;

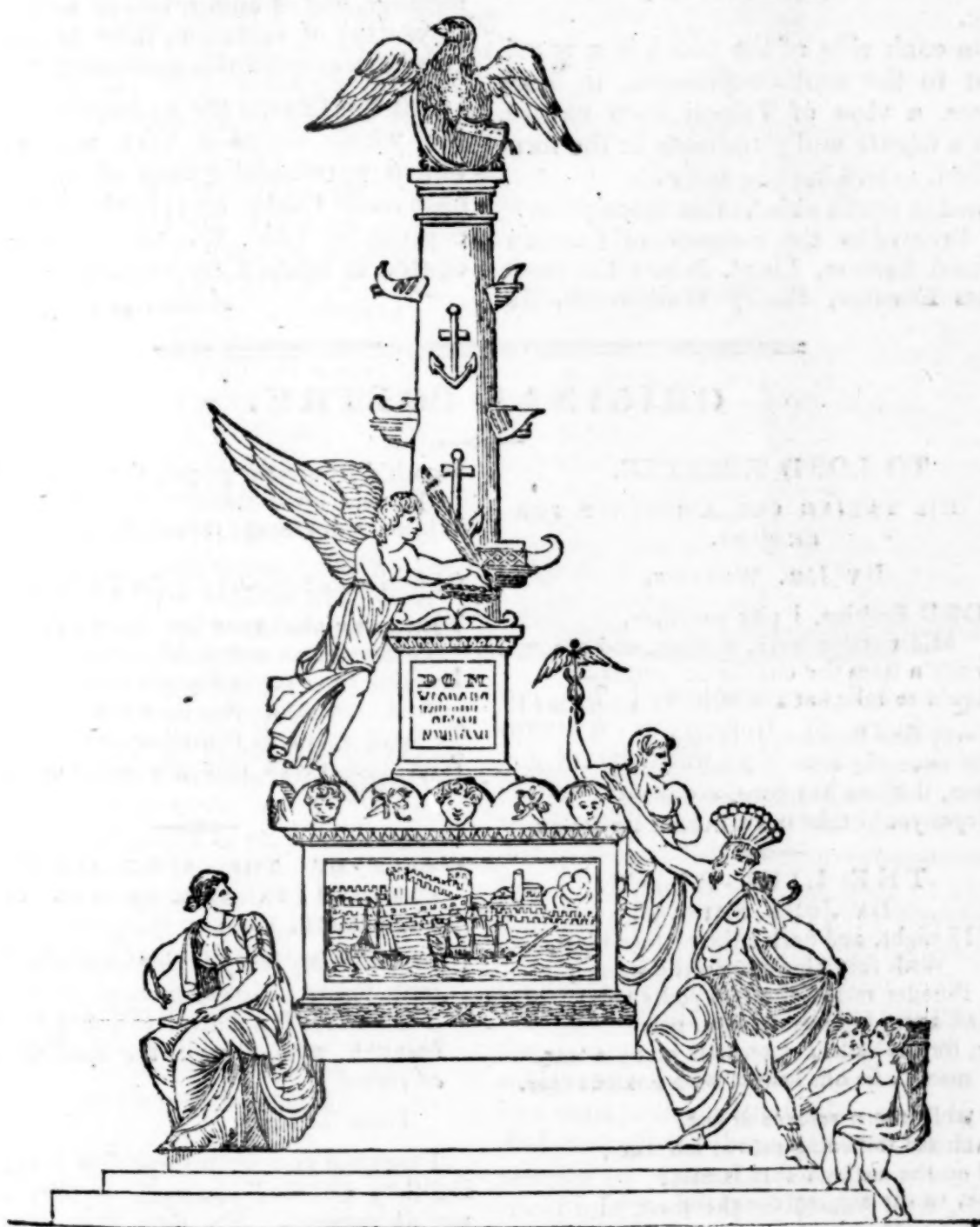
Public debts funded, Aug. 4, 1790.

On the East Side.
AMERICANS,

WHILE FROM THIS EMINENCE
SCENES OF LUXURIANT FERTILITY,
OF FLOURISHING COMMERCE,
AND THE ABODES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS,
MEET YOUR VIEW,
FORGET NOT THOSE
WHO, BY THEIR EXERTIONS,
HAVE SECURED TO YOU
THESE BLESSINGS.

Port Folio.

NAVAL MONUMENT AT PHILADELPHIA.



This monument owes its existence, not to public gratitude in our national government, nor to patriotic feelings of the citizens at large; but to the private friendship and admiration of the officers of the navy, who, of their own accord, assigned a portion of their pay to the erection of a memorial of actions as heroic as any that were ever achieved in naval warfare; from which, although

they shared in the glory, their country alone derived the benefit.

The care of procuring the monument to be made was committed to Captain Porter, now [1813] commanding the Essex. He was very much aided by the zeal of the Bishop of Florence, whose interest in the American cause arose not so much from the feelings of a Catholic Ecclesiastic against the infidels, as from

an enlightened view of the pernicious effects of a system of piracy, nursed by the policy of the European powers, to which America alone had dared to oppose the remedy of actual force.

The column, with its pedestal, stands upon a square block, of very excellent proportions. The block has a cymatium, of semicircular compartments, on which are sculptured in *basso-relievo*, alternately, a Turkish turbaned mask, and a trophy of Turkish arms. This part of the work is in very excellent taste.

On each side of the block is a panel. That to the south represents, in *basso-relievo*, a view of Tripoli from nature, with a frigate and gun-boats in the foreground, attacking the town.

On the north side is this inscription:

"Erected to the memory of Captain Richard Somers, Lieut. James Caldwell, James Decatur, Henry Wadsworth, Jo-

seph Israel, and John S. Dorsey, who fell in the different attacks that were made on the city of Tripoli in the year of our Lord 1804, and in the twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States."

On the east side:

"The love of Glory inspired them, Fame has crowned their deeds, History records the event, the children of Columbia admire, and Commerce laments their fall."

On the west:

"As a small tribute of respect to their memory, and of admiration of their valour, so worthy of imitation, their brother officers have erected this monument."

All the figures are as large as life, and the whole forms a very well proportioned pyramidal group of sixteen feet base and thirty feet in height. Excepting the base, the whole work is executed in white Carrara marble.

Analectic Magazine.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO LORD ERSKINE,

ON HIS TAKING OUT A LICENCE FOR BROOMS.

BY DR. WOLCOT.

LORD Erskine, I pity your fate,
Midst stable-boys, jockies, and grooms,
How fall'n from the chancellor's state—
Forc'd to take out a licence for BROOMS!
Yet very fine Brooms, it is said,
For sweeping courts, kitchens, and shops,
So fine, that o'd Margery, my maid,
Hopes you'll take out a licence for MOPS.

THE LIFE-BOAT:

BY JOHN SHIELDS.

'TIS night, and hark! the eastern blast,
With fury blows upon the shore;
The thunder rolls—the rain pours fast,
And angry billows dreadful roar:
Now, for the sailors' fate, falls many a tear,
And many a bosom heaves with anxious fear.
The tardy morn returns at last,
Each sad forboding proves too true;
See! on the rocks a ship is cast!
See, to the rigging clings the crew!
Ah! who the fury of the surge will brave,
And snatch the suff'ers from a wat'ry grave.
Thy sacred claims, now, Pity! urge,
Now prompt to high exploit the brave;
'Tis done—the life-boat cleaves the surge,
Intent the hapless crew to save.
The wreck's approach'd—on board are all
received,
Rescued from danger, and from death retrieved.
Blow on, blow on, ye ruthless winds,
And idly rage thou stormy main;

Snatch'd from your power, the sailor finds
His dear-lov'd friends and home again;
Whilst wond'ring thousands venerate the
name
Of him whose genius did the life-boat frame.
That name shall ever live renown'd,
To commerce and to Albion dear,
Its fame shall reach Earth's farthest bound,
And lands unknown its worth revere;
To latest ages still it shall descend,
With this proud title grac'd—"the sailor's
friend."

EFFECT OF THE SAME SENTIMENTS,
CLOTHED IN VULGAR AND POLITE
LANGUAGE.

[The following is a genuine copy of a Letter from Susan Colman, servant, to her lover, Thomas Hill, a seaman on-board the Marlborough man-of-war: the spelling alone corrected.]

Dear Thomas,

I trouble you with these few lines, hoping they will find you well, as they leaves me at present. My dear Tom, that was happy times when you us'd to come up to master's evenings, and we us'd to cry to think how mother-law serv'd you; I am sure nobody could say any wrong of our keeping company, and it is very hard that pick-thanks and hard hearted parents should go for to hurt us, but for all I knows that my dear Tom will not forget his poor Susan, who will always be true and faithful to him. I shall be glad to hear all good tidings of dear Tom if I ne-

ver sees you again; and takes good care of all your keepsakes; above all the lock of your hair, which I wear in a little bag near my heart, where my dear Thomas is always remember'd. I know that, whatever preferment my dear Tom come to, he will find nobody love him so well as his true and loving Susan; and you will mind how happy we was together, and how you us'd to ask my advice when any trouble happen'd with your mother-law, and all so well pleas'd when I thought you behav'd proper and quiet to her. My dear Tom, I do not dare tell to any body, which trouble me more; and when any of our boys do follow me, I huffs them, and thinks they little know how I am fretting, for all I looks so well, and Mrs. Hart makes me sing evenings. I hope to God the time may come when I may be more happier in my mind, and not to be always thinking of my dear Tom, who might fall in love, and marry away from home. But I know my dear Thomas will never slight me, but always stand my friend, and so they will not hinder us from speaking to one another in way of civility, and I should always have great value for him when he come home or bide away. Jenny Randell is going apace in a decline, and I suppose you know your father is gone partners with Jonathan in the butchering line, but nothing else. Sister Molly's eldest boy have got the fits, and cannot go alone so well as Sukey. Mistress have been more quieter since you went away, and told father I do very well. So no more from your loving, till death, SUSAN COLMAN.

The same sentiments operating upon a refined and highly poetical imagination produced the following stanzas:

Oh! sweet was the vision so cherish'd by me,
Of feelings devoted to love and to thee;
And sweet to a bosom so harass'd as thine,
To pour its alarms and distresses in mine—
Free flow'd the endearments of mutual
esteem,
For pure was the fountain that nourish'd the
stream;
And fair did the blossoms of tenderness shoot,
For firm were the branches, and healthy the
root.
Alas! that Oppression should freeze in its
course,
The currents that flow'd from so worthy a
source;
Alas! that the blight of suspicion should stain
The blossoms which form'd so delightful a
chain!
But counsels are fruitless, and cautions are
vain,
Affections to sever, or hearts to restrain;
For still shall my image be worshipp'd in
thine,
As thou shalt exist, and be cherish'd in mine;
Thy honor, thy peace, to my breast shalt be
dear,
Thy form to my eye, and thy voice to my ear;

And, if I am doom'd to behold thee no more,
Remembrance shall trace them, and fancy
restore.

Each little memorial of love and of thee,
As a relic divine, shall be cherish'd by me;
The ringlet shall rest on my bosom unseen,
The treasure without, and the giver within.
And thou, though the crowd to thy honours
may bend,
And Fashion and Fortune thy footsteps attend,
Shall mournfully whisper,—alas! there was one
Whose heart and whose wishes reflected my
own—

With her did my moments of happiness flow,
For her did my feelings of tenderness glow;
Her mind was my anchor, her counsel my
guard,
Her frown was my terror, her smile my
reward.

Oh! bitter the pangs which we dare not confess,
And heavy the griefs we are forc'd to suppress;
My tears fall the faster from falling unknown,
And my sighs are the deeper from sighing alone.
They talk of my song, and they talk of my
smiles,

Of the form that attracts, and the air that be-
guiles;
But the almond tree blooms, though the
canker infest,
And the nightingale sings with a thorn at her
breast;

Yet time and resistance my peace may restore,
And cheerfulness visit my bosom once more;
My tranquilliz'd heart may thy image resign,
And another, alas! may replace me in thine;
At least thy esteem I will guard as my due,
My grateful remembrance to thee shall be true;
Discretion and Reason the tie shall approve,
And Friendship revive on the ashes of Love.

THE TRIUMPHS OF TYRANNY;

BY JOHN MANN.

SCARCE had Freedom o'er Spain her bless-
ings extended,
And England's fierce warriors return'd from
the land,
When, lo! Superstition, by Power defended,
Again rears its head, at the throne takes its
stand.

Thence issued a mandate those patriots to
bind,

Whom virtue inspir'd, their children to save
From the worst of all chains that enlatter the
mind,
And teach them at once to be gen'rous and
brave.

How vain the decree, noble Porlier, thy
spirit

Low bending from mansions immortal shall
see:

The zeal thou display'dst other souls shall
inherit,

And Truth quickly march till slaves dare
to be free.

But hark! from the south of Gallia's false
nation,

The heart-piercing cries of her martyrs
ascend;

'Mid the impious reign of wild desolation,
Nor find in their fall an avenger or friend.

There

There fell Bigotry, stalking in gloomy array,
With murder pollutes the fair altars of
peace;

Envelopes in night-shade bright intellect's ray;
In blood bids the ties of affection to cease.

Thus faithless, degraded, all faded her glory,
Her crimson-stain'd sceptre in vassalage
held;

E'en angels with horror record the sad story,
How France has her cup of iniquity swell'd.

While Humanity weeps at scenes thus ap-
palling,

And blushing that Liberty has but a name;
Is heard from the depths of each cypress grove
calling,

On Time with his mantle to cover the shame.

Stourport, Worcestershire.

A SCOTCH SONG

TO A WITHERED VIOLET.

WEE flow'r! alace thy blue ee closes,
Thou fairest gem of a' the posies,
Receiving, near the blushing roses,

The morning ray;
Thy beauty a' thy charms exposes
To swift decay.

Like thee, till Jamie's guelfu' art
Won first my young and tentless heart,
I ken'd na' of luives painfu' smart,

An' a' was peace;
Each gale that pass'd could bliss impart,
An' ilka breeze.

'Tis thus thou bid'st thy sweets expand,
By vernal zephyrs softly fann'd,
An' shed'st unseen out o're the land,

Ambrosial breath,
An' scatterest fragrance o're the hand
That seals thy death.

* * It concerns us that, by some inad-
vertency, the four following lines were
omitted in Mr. Mayne's beautiful verses in
our last on HELEN OF KIRKCONNELL.
They ought to follow the second stanza:—

Though Heaven forbids my wrath to swell,
I curse the hand by which she fell—
The fiend that made my heaven a hell,
And tore my Love from me!

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHI- CAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

OBSERVATIONS *on the LAWS GOVERNING
the COMMUNICATION of CONTAGIOUS
DISEASES, and the MEANS of ARREST-
ING their PROGRESS; by DAVID HO-
SACK, M.D. F.L.S. Professor of the
Theory and Practice of Physic and
Clinical Medicine in the University of
New York.*

THAT the plague, when once gene-
rated, whatever may be the sources
whence it derives its origin, is commu-
nicated by a peculiar virus secreted by
the diseased body, will not, I trust, be
questioned at this day. Independently
of the facts contained in the writings of
Thucydides, Lucretius, Mead, Dr. Pa-
trick Russell, and others, showing the
contagious nature of the plague, the com-
munication of this disease by inoculation,
as performed by Matthias Deggio, Dr.
Whyte, and the Russian surgeon, no-
ticed by Sonnini, have recently esta-
blished the fact of its propagation by a
specific secretion, beyond all possible
controversy.

It had been observed, by Assalini,
that Dr. Desgenettes, while in Syria,
had in vain endeavoured to inoculate
himself with the virus of the plague; and
by the same writer it is incorrectly ad-
ded, that Dr. Desgenettes made the ex-
periment under the persuasion that the
disease was not contagious; but, from the
account of the facts as stated by Dr.

Desgenettes himself, it appears that the
experiment was not made under that
persuasion. On the contrary, he ex-
pressly declares, that its contagiousness
was demonstrated by a thousand exam-
ples; and observes, contrary to the opi-
nion of many, that the same person was
liable to a second attack of it, as was the
case with the convalescents whom he
employed to attend upon the sick: fur-
thermore it appears, from his own ac-
count, that he inoculated himself with
matter taken from a person who had the
disease in its mildest form, what he de-
nominates the first degree, in which the
fever was slight, and the patient easily
and promptly cured. Dr. Desgenettes
adds, that it was an imperfect experi-
ment, and that it does not disprove the
communication of the disease by conta-
gion, and that he made the experiment
for the purpose of quieting the fears of
the French troops, and of inspiring them
with confidence.

Another disease which I have placed
in the same class with the plague, and
have considered as governed by the same
laws of communication, is *dysentery*.
By this disease I mean not that local af-
fection of the bowels which is frequently
symptomatic of diarrhoea, and unaccom-
panied with fever, but that form of it
which has been described by Pringle,
Blane, and other practical writers, under
the title of epidemic dysentery, or the dy-
sentery of camps.

This

This disease, like the plague, appears also to derive much of its infectious character from the condition of the atmosphere in which it takes place: in pure air, where cleanliness and ventilation are attended to, it rarely extends beyond the individual in whom it first originates; but in a vitiated atmosphere, loaded with moisture, marsh effluvia, or the perspirable matter, and other excretions of the human body, especially where many persons are crowded together and in small apartments, dysentery communicates itself to the greater part of those who may be exposed to its influence.

That the contagiousness of typhus fever is also, in a great degree, ascribable to a similar condition of atmosphere as its pabulum, is demonstrated by facts recorded in almost every book of practice, more especially in those relating to the diseases of the army and navy, which have ever been found to be nurseries of this disease. The observations made upon this subject by the Linds, Pringle, Blane, Percival, Smyth, Trotter, Haygarth, Ferriar, Currie, and others, relating to the spread of this disease, when introduced into hospitals and ships of war; its prevalence and diffusion among the poor of London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and the manufacturing towns of Great Britain; the beneficial effects which have been derived from the establishment of fever wards, and houses of recovery, the advantages which have been experienced from the fumigating or oxygenating processes introduced by Dr. Johnstone of Worcester, Guyton de Morveau, and Carmichael Smyth, in arresting the progress of the typhus fever, all irresistibly lead to the conclusion, that the impurities of the air constitute the fuel of this disease; and, to use the expressive language of Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, in a late communication which I have received from that learned physician, that "dilution with atmospheric air is now ascertained to be the most effectual mean of destroying contagion, and of controlling the ravages of this disease."

Were it necessary, I might adduce a volume of additional testimony on this subject. I cannot, however, omit the following pertinent remark of Dr. Haygarth, who, like another Howard, has devoted his life to the investigation of this interesting subject; and to whom Great Britain is indebted for the first establishment of institutions specially devoted to the important purpose of

arresting the progress of contagious diseases. In his remarks on the nature of the contagion which produces putrid fevers, he observes, "I soon discovered that their infectious atmosphere was limited to much narrower extent than even the small pox. So manifestly I observed this to be the case, that in a clean, well-aired room, of a moderate size, the contagious poison is so much diluted with fresh air, that it very rarely produces the distemper, even in nurses exposed to all the putrid miasms of the breath, perspiration, fæces, &c. whereas, in the close, dirty, and small rooms of the poor, the whole family, generally, caught the fever. Hence we may conclude, that in well-aired and clean apartments, the air is seldom so fully impregnated with the poison as to acquire an infectious quality."

The observations of the late Dr. Willan are also in point on this subject. "Formerly," says that accurate observer, "the typhus, with petechiæ, &c. often occurred in our prisons, and proved fatal to those who were under confinement in close cells, or who lodged in crowded apartments. Mr. Box, surgeon of Newgate, informs me that the fever has been rendered less frequent there, and less virulent, by removing the persons first affected, into airy rooms, or wards, and by a general attention to ventilation, cleanliness, &c. so that, at present, petechiæ do not appear in more than one case in thirty." And of three hundred and seventy-nine patients committed into the London House of Recovery, says Dr. T. Bateman, nine only, or about one in forty-two, were affected with petechiæ.

The facts which have been ascertained relative to the communication of yellow fever, furnish no less conclusive evidence that this disease, like those already noticed, is, or is not, generally contagious, depending on the qualities of the air to which it may be communicated. The history of every visitation of this disease, in the United States, establishes this truth. It has not only regularly made its first appearance in our sea-port towns, and in those places where the air is most impure; at that season of the year, and in those seasons when such impurities acquire their greatest virulence in those houses which are most crowded with inhabitants, and where there is the least attention paid to cleanliness; but, wherever the same disease has been thence conveyed to other parts of the

same city, or town, or into the country, it either was propagated or extinguished, according to the local circumstances of the place to which it was so conveyed.

Dr. Chisholm and Dr. Stewart have abundantly shown, that decomposed animal or vegetable matters will not, of themselves, produce the pestilence; and that this disease is generated in the human system, and communicated from one person to another by a peculiar secretion from the morbid body. My object is to show that when such virus is introduced into a certain state of atmosphere, the disease is readily contracted, but that beyond that atmosphere it is rarely infectious. Although the diseases which have been noticed are rarely communicable in pure air, and are not generally contagious in the country, it is not less true, that in some few instances it appears, either that the virus, as secreted from the diseased body, is alone, in sufficient quantity, or possesses a sufficient degree of virulence, to reproduce such diseases; or, that by means of the impurities collected about the diseased individual, occasioned by inattention to cleanliness and change of clothing, the retention of his excretions, or the confined air of his apartment, the virus itself becomes multiplied, and thereby the means of communicating the disease from one to another are in the same degree increased: for it is a fact not to be questioned, that instances of yellow fever as well as of the plague, dysentery, and typhus fever, have been occasionally infectious, even in the more pure air of the country, though it must be acknowledged that such cases are of rare occurrence.

If it were necessary I might go on to cite every return of the yellow fever with which the United States have been visited, to show that the progress of the pestilential poison has ever been commensurate with the impurities of the atmosphere, and that, when sufficiently diluted with pure air, it ceases to propagate itself.

It is probably owing to this impure condition of the atmosphere that the various fevers, and the greater mortality of diseases in general, are to be ascribed, which physicians have frequently observed to precede the appearance of pestilential disorders, and to announce their approach, and which have led many to conclude that the pestilence itself was thus engendered by local circumstances, and not imported.

That air, deprived of its due propor-

tion of oxygen, and loaded with mephitic materials, especially the confined excretions of the human body, will vitiate the mass of circulating fluids, and impair the functions of the nervous system, cannot be denied; that the febrile diseases with which the system may be affected while in this state, will acquire an extraordinary degree of malignancy, will also be readily conceded; but that such condition, either of the atmosphere, or of the human system, increases its susceptibility to be acted upon by the virus of those contagious diseases, composing the third class, does not correspond either with the facts which have fallen under my own observation, or with those I have been enabled to obtain from the writings and observations of others.

I shall not attempt to define the precise nature of the chemical union which takes place under such circumstances. But I wish it to be distinctly understood, that in such combination, I do not believe with those writers who contend that a *tertium quid* is produced, or, as Dr. Adams of London, in his late publication on Epidemics, has reiterated the same idea, "that a new kind of air is generated." On the contrary, as far as I am enabled to view the subject in connexion with the facts usually observed during the prevalence of the diseases which have been noticed, I am inclined to believe, that in this combination the peculiar virus of those diseases is in no way changed, but multiplied; and that this multiplying power is a process very analogous to that which we observe to take place in the assimilation of the fluids of the human body to the peculiar taint which may be introduced into the system, as, for instance, in small pox and syphilis; or, perhaps, that it more nearly resembles the process of fermentation, as it occurs in inanimate matter. By both these processes such an assimilation takes place in the fluids acted upon, whether of the living body or in dead matter, that they partake of the same properties with the virus or ferment introduced, and are thereby rendered capable of renewing the same process in other bodies under similar circumstances. This process has very properly been denominated by Dr. Walker, the *assimilating fermentation*, and has been no less successfully employed both by him and by Mr. Cruikshank, as well as by Dr. Cullen, to explain the changes which take place in the living system, acted upon by small-pox, and the virus of other contagious diseases, than it has been

been by Sir J. Pringle, Macbride, and Alexander, to the phenomena of fermentation, as it occurs out of the body. The history of plague, dysentery, and typhus fever, as well as the recent observations in animal chemistry, furnish a variety of facts which may be adduced in illustration of such fermentative process taking place in the atmosphere, and in watery fluids loaded with the excretions of the human body, or the vapours of vegetable and animal substances in a state of putrefaction.

It has also been remarked of the plague, as well as of the yellow fever, that the infection spread most rapidly when the atmosphere was not only heated and loaded with moisture, but when it was least agitated by wind or thunder storms. During those calms when the air may be said to be relatively at rest, it has been uniformly remarked, that the contagion of the yellow fever has multiplied itself most extensively, as was always very apparent by the greater number that were seized within five or six days after such close weather had been observed, all which circumstances certainly conspire to promote the fermentative process that has been contended for.

From these considerations I have been led to conclude.

1st. That an impure atmosphere is indispensably necessary, to multiply and extend the specific poison constituting plague, dysentery, typhus, and yellow fever.

2dly. That the impurities of the atmosphere do not produce their effects, in the manner suggested by Dr. Chisholm, by increasing the susceptibility of the system to be acted upon by the peculiar virus of those diseases.

3dly. That, instead of predisposing the

body to be thus acted upon, the reverse is the fact; that the predisposition of those who are most exposed to such impure air is less, while those who reside in the pure air of the country are most, liable to be infected when exposed to the contagion.

4thly. That the impurities of the atmosphere are fermentable materials, to be called into action by the specific ferment of those diseases, aided by heat, moisture, and a calm state of the atmosphere, and that as far as such atmosphere extends, and the circumstances favourable to such fermentative or assimilating process continue, so far those diseases become epidemic, but no further.

If the view which has been taken of this subject be correct, a still more important truth is the result; that, while by a rigid and well-executed system of quarantine laws, we have it in our power to guard against the introduction of the spark that kindles the flame, we are also enabled, by means of domestic cleanliness and ventilation, to extinguish it when introduced. For this purpose our magistrates and guardians of the public health cannot be too attentive in their police regulations to have all noxious materials removed from our streets and our dwellings; and, at the same time that they are ornamenting our cities by the erection of magnificent buildings, and the introduction of other important improvements, they should also avail themselves of every opportunity which may present of widening our streets, and of reserving squares and other pieces of ground to be ever kept vacant, as among the most effectual means of preserving the health of our citizens, and guarding against the propagation of contagious diseases.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To MR. J. J. A. MACCARTHY, of St. George's-row, Paddington, sculptor; for a Method of paving, pitching, or covering Streets, Roads, and Ways.

INO all to whom these presents shall come, &c. NOW KNOW YE, that in compliance with the said proviso, I, the said John James Alexander Maccarthy, do hereby describe and ascertain the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, by the plan or drawing in the margin of these presents, and the following description thereof; that is to say—Streets, roads, or ways, may be paved or cover-

ed, or the paving, pitching, or covering of streets, roads, or ways, may be made of, or with, a plate or plates, or mass or masses, a piece or pieces, a portion or portions, of iron or other metal or material formed, so as that the same shall present, on the superficies thereof, one or more, or a series of, convex rising or risings, or projection or projections, upwards, more or less elevated, and with spaces between and surrounding each rising or projection upwards, more or less broad, as occasion may require, or as may be suitable to the shape or limits of the street, road, or way, paved,

or intended to be paved, with the new pavement. Such plate or plates, mass or masses, piece or pieces, portion or portions, when laid down adjoining or contiguous, or fitted into each other, are or may be retained and kept so joined or contiguous, or fitted into and with each other by means of a mortise or mortises, or socket or sockets, or tenon or tenons, projection or projections, tongue or tongues, as may be deemed expedient.*

To Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, of Stratford, Essex, Manufacturing Chemist; for a Method or Methods of purifying and refining Sugar.—June 22, 1815.

Mr. Taylor declares that his invention is applicable to the purification and improvement of raw sugars if employed in the original manufacture in the West Indies; or that the said raw sugars, as now commonly imported into this country, may thereby be improved in quality here, so as to render the subsequent operations of refining less complex and expensive than when raw sugar not so purified is employed.

The nature of his invention is as follows:—he has found that the molasses and other soluble impurities contained in raw sugar may be separated therefrom by mechanical means, without the use of heat, and that by abstracting these from the raw sugars the injury caused by their mixture with the refined sugar in crystallising is avoided. For purifying raw sugar according to his invention, it must first be brought to a moist state, and if the process be employed in the original manufacture in the West Indies, the degree of moisture at which the sugar will be upon draining a short time after it is taken from the coolers in which it is crystallised, will be sufficient.

But if his invention is practised in this country on sugars as dry as they usually are imported, they will require to be mixed with a certain proportion of cold water, or lime-water. This proportion may be varied according to the opinion of the operator, and the quality of the sugar, and will readily be determined by trial, as no exact rule can be laid down for each case; in general the proportion

of water may be from one-eighth to one-tenth of the weight of the sugar. The sugar and water are to be well mixed in any proper vessel, and the whole is then to be subjected to pressure, carried to such a degree as to express all the fluid part therefrom, which will be found to contain the molasses and the soluble impurities, and a certain quantity of sugar in solution; and the sugar, if the pressure be sufficient, will be rendered dry and much improved in colour and appearance.

The above description of his invention contains the whole of the principle on which he grounds his claim, and is sufficient, he says, to enable any practical man to produce the effect, in a variety of ways, by using presses of various constructions, and by exposing the sugar to pressure in a variety of modes. After the sugar has been mixed with water, or otherwise moistened, Mr. T. encloses it in strong linen or woollen cloths, each of which is cut about thirty inches square, and, being laid over a wooden box, twelve inches square and two inches deep, some of the moistened sugar may be pressed in, and the cloth folded round it so as to form a square cake. A press is to be constructed with a platform, capable of containing at least four piles of these cakes, which may be arranged so as to stand at a certain height, and may then receive a degree of pressure which will cause the fluid part to flow out, and which is to be received in a copper pan, fixed upon the platform of the press, and furnished with a spout, to convey the expressed syrup into a receiving vessel. While these cakes are pressing another set are to be got ready, and the first having been hardened with pressure, may be adjusted so as to keep the piles upright, and the fresh cakes set up upon them, and so exposed to pressure. In this way a considerable quantity of sugar may be got into a press, and, after having been moderately hardened, the whole should be taken down, and again set up, and exposed to a higher degree of pressure, which will render the whole dry, and of uniform good colour and appearance.

Any machine or apparatus is capable of applying pressure to sugar, either vertically or horizontally; and whether the sugar be enclosed in cloths, or in bags, or in cases, or frames of wood, metal, or other materials, may be used for the purpose of his invention; but he prefers the mode pointed out; and has found

* We have often marvelled at the absurd and puerile verbosity of the language of the English law, and we never met with an instance more ridiculous than in this paragraph as it stands in the original specification. We insert it as a curiosity.

the hydrostatic presses, or Bramah's presses, most convenient.

The sugar prepared and purified in the way described is much improved, and may be refined into lump sugar by any of the processes proper for that purpose, and with less expense and trouble, and in less time, than is required for raw sugar not so purified. He adds, that if his invention is applied to the original manufacture of sugar in the West Indies, the sugar so prepared will be fit for immediate shipment, as all the time required for draining and drying will be saved, and all danger of fermentation prevented. And that the sugar contained in the expressed syrups may be obtained therefrom by the usual processes of evaporation, and from its not being injured by the usual application of heat, is capable of being made into an inferior sort of refined sugar.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

WILLIAM ADAMSON, of St. George's, Hanover-square, for a principle by which an horizontal wheel may be so moved about its axis by water as to give it a power considerably greater than can be obtained by the application of water to a wheel in any other position.—Dec. 22, 1815.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS, of Kitley, Salop, esq.; for certain improvements in the construction of wheel carriages and of ploughs, and other implements used in husbandry, to be moved by steam, heated air, or vapours.—Jan. 9, 1816.

EDWARD COOPER, of Newington Butts; for a method of printing paper for paper-hanging.—Jan. 10.

JOHN RICHARD HAYNES, of St. John's street; for an improved stove, grate, or fire-place.—Jan. 15.

JAMES BARREN, of Wells-street, brass-founder; for an improvement or improvements on castors.—Jan. 23.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

OF a recent discovery of some important remains of the works of the Roman Classics, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, the public have been informed in former numbers of this Magazine. The greater part of them have been there just printed at the royal press. They consist of three Orationes of Cicero, with a commentary on them, and of four other Orationes; of eight Orationes of Summachus, and of almost the entire works of Fronto. The title pages are as below:—

M. T. Ciceronis tres Orationes in Clodium et Curionem.—De ære alieno Milonis.—De Rege Alexandrino.—Item ad tres prædictas Orationes et ad alias Tullianas quatuor editas. Commentarius antiquus ineditus Asconii Pediani.

Q. Aurelii Summachi octo Orationes ineditæ.

M. Cornelii Frontonis Opera inedita, cum Epistolis item ineditis Artonini Pii, M. Aurelii et Appiani, nec non aliorum veterum Fragmentis.

Invenit Notisque illustravit

Angelus Maius.

Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ e lingnis orientalibus, Mediolani, Regiis Typis, 1816.

A copy of each of these works, together with some very curious Italian literature, has just reached the library of EDWARD J. CURTEIS, esq. Windmill-Hill, Sussex; and they have much at-

tracted the attention of the curious. It appears that these manuscripts are on a Codex Palimpsestus, that is on vellum, from which they had been (as in the middle ages was very common,) in some degree erased, and this vellum had been super-inscribed by the proceedings and acts of the Council of Chalcedon. The learned editor and discoverer, Angelus Maius, (Angelo Maio,) has with great labour and perseverance, and with infinite difficulty, succeeded in decyphering these first written and semi-erased manuscripts from behind the manuscripts of the Council of Chalcedon,—and has, with the assistance of his government, and of the curators of the Ambrosian Library, now laid them before the public. Many of the works of Cicero, and some of those of Summachus have long since been published. FRONTO is now edited for the first time; he was the preceptor and friend of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, which is of the sixth century. A fac-simile of the manuscript of each work is appended to its volume.—The following is an extract from the preface of the editor:—

Complures trium Cæsarum clarissimorum ineditas Epistulas in Codice videram. Tum Fragmenta; pleraque item inedita deperditorum Operum, Ennii, Planti; Nævii—Livii—Cæcili—Laberii—Catonis—Sallustii

Sallustii—Suetonii. Necnon pene integræ Appiani Historici Epistolæ, Frontonianis Operibus interjectæ, passim mihi occurrerant.

There is also a notice, in the preface, of an intended early publication of all the works of Homer, from a newly discovered and most ancient manuscript in the same library, with many important variations. By favour of Mr. CURTEIS, we hope soon to be enabled to lay other particulars and specimens of these curious works before our readers.

The interesting Grecian Sculptures, discovered in the Temple of Apollo, in Phygalia, by Mr. COCKERELL and other artists, and which, as we have already announced, have been bought by the British Government, have arrived in London, and are deposited in the British Museum. They contain an hundred figures in *alto-relievo*, above two feet high, forming two complete subjects of combats, viz. between the *Centaur*s and *Lapithæ*, and between the *Amazons* and *Helleneans*. They are believed to be the only examples extant of entire subjects of the admirable school of PHIDIAS. The energy and force displayed in the action of the figures is wonderful, and the variety and unity in the composition shew how far the Arts must have been carried in the refined age of Pericles.

Dr. ADAMS is preparing for the press, *Memoirs of the Life, Doctrines, and Opinions of the late JOHN HUNTER*; founder of the Hunterian Museum, at the College of Surgeons in London. These *Memoirs* are carefully collected from authentic documents and anecdotes, and also from the writings, lectures, and conversations of the deceased.

In consequence of the note of the Editor, at page 104, of our last Magazine, proposing to institute a *Society for abolishing War*, several persons communicated their intention to aid in the plan; and, at a meeting which took place in consequence, it was resolved, without delay, to plant the first seeds of a Society, the principles of which, it is hoped, will in due time influence all the cabinets in the world, and prevent the recurrence of those appeals to the sword, which are AS WICKED AS USELESS. As on all questions of truth and falsehood, *knowledge is power*, it was determined to confine the operations of the Society to the printing of cheap Tracts, and to circulate them at prime cost, till the funds enable the Society to give them

away. The first Tract is to consist of the re-print of an American pamphlet, called a *Solemn Review of the Custom of War*, by one of the Society of Friends, which will be sold by all booksellers at four-pence each, or thirteen to the dozen. The names of persons disposed to assist in this design continue to be received by the Editor, preparatory to the formation of an efficient committee. It may be proper to remark, for the purpose of guarding against error or misrepresentation, that the objects of the Society are purely MORAL, and addressed to no particular party, either political or religious.

It is gratifying to observe the liberal feeling towards Science and Literature which actuates the American Government. In its new Tariff, the first, and indeed the only manufactured articles named as admissible *free of all duty*, are "philosophical instruments and books." This exemption cannot fail to be highly useful to English literature, because books are entitled at our Custom-house to a drawback equal to all the expences of package, freight, and insurance; consequently English books may be sold at the London prices in America, with the same allowance to dealers as in England. The American markets may consequently be expected to take off from 50 to 500 of the editions of most English works of general interest; for it will not answer to the American booksellers to reprint any English books for which there is not a probable demand for more than 500 copies; or the expence of setting the types, and engraving the ornaments, would cause their editions to be more expensive than the English editions.

An Enquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James I. will soon appear from the elegant pen of M. D'ISREALI.

Dr. BUSBY, whose indefatigable researches relative to the author of Junius, led him a few months since to fix on Mr. DELOLME, as the writer of those admirable Essays, is printing a volume, in which he conceives he shall be able to confer on his hypothesis the proof of demonstration. Those who heard Mr. G. F. BUSBY's interesting discourse on this subject, at Willis's room, anticipate a high degree of gratification in the variety of illustration which the enquiry will possess in the hands of the learned translator of Lucretius.

A Narrative is printing of the Adventures and Travels in the Interior of Africa,

Africa, of ROBERT ADAMS, a sailor, who was wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the year 1810; was detained three years in slavery amongst the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several months at Tombuctoo. This work comprises an interesting picture of the sufferings of Christians who fall into the hands of the Arabs—curious details of the characters, lives, and habits of the various tribes of the desert—and the only account, on the testimony of an eye-witness, of the present state of the city of Tombuctoo.

The Rev. T. MALTHUS, is preparing an enlarged edition of his *Essay on Population*, with important additions and emendations.

It is well-known that the EMPEROR NAPOLEON was an effective protector of all the arts and the sciences, but it is not so generally understood, that, whenever any important discovery was made in any branch of art or science; he set negotiations on foot to purchase the secret of the invention, with a view to publish it in the *Moniteur*, not only for the benefit of France, but of the world at large. The remedy for the GOUT, by Dr. PRADIER, was then purchased by Napoleon, at the price of 2,500*l.* sterling, paid from his private purse, and the formula was immediately published in the *Moniteur* as follows, take—

Balm of Mecca six drachms
Red bark one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
Sarsaparilla one ounce
Sage one ounce

Rectified spirits of wine three pounds.

Dissolve, separately, the balm of Mecca in one-third of the spirits of wine; macerate the rest of the substances in the remainder for forty-eight hours; filter and mix the two liquors. For use, the tincture obtained is mixed with twice or thrice the quantity of lime-water; the bottle must be shaken, in order to mix the precipitate settled to the bottom by standing.

The following is a mode of employing the remedy—

A poultice must be prepared of linseed meal, which must be of a good consistency, and spread very hot, of the thickness of a finger, on a napkin, so as to be able completely to surround the part affected; if it be required for both legs, from the feet to the knees, it will take about three quarts of linseed meal. When the poultice is prepared, and as hot as the patient can bear it, about two ounces of the prepared liquor must be poured equally over the whole of the surface of each, without its being imbibed; the part affected is then to be wrapped up in it, and bound up

with flannel and bandages to preserve the heat. The poultice is generally changed every twenty-four hours, sometimes at the end of twelve.

—It would be whimsical if the Prince Regent of England were to be cured of this tormenting and dangerous disease, by a remedy for which he would be evidently indebted to the public spirit and liberality of Napoleon.

That veteran defender of liberty, Major-General WILKINSON, in the service of the United States, announces, in three volumes, octavo, *Memoirs of his Own Times*. It will commence with the period of the partial investment of the town of Boston, by the American militia, in 1775, and terminate with the disorganization of the army in 1815. It will embrace, beside the following specific subjects, a variety of other interesting historical matter:—

1. A sketch of the Author's military life.
- 2. Select events of the wars in which the country has been engaged, from the battle of Bunker (or Breed's) Hill, to the closing scene at New Orleans, under General Jackson.—3. The battle of Breed's Hill (commonly called Bunker's Hill) fought without a chief, in which Colonels Prescott, Brewer, Stark, and Reed, were the commanders.—4. The Campaign of 1776, in Canada.—5. The winter campaign in New Jersey, 1776-7.—6. The memorable campaign of 1777 in the northern department; which opened with the loss of Ticonderoga, and terminated at Saratoga, in the surrender of the whole British army.—7. Details of the capture of major-gen. Charles Lee.—8. Expedition of a corps of Kentucky mounted riflemen, under command of the author, against the Indian nations.—9. Campaigns of the late major gen. Wayne, against the North Western Indians, in 1792-3-4; in which the author was second in command.—10. Operations against the Spaniards on the side of the province of Texas, under the command of the author, in 1806.—11. Views of the military circumstances of New Orleans, and an exposition of the forlorn condition in which the author found that important place and its dependencies, when he took the command there in July, 1812.—12. The reduction of the Spanish garrison of fort Charlotte, at Mobile, by the author in 1812.—13. The establishment of a post on the Perdido, fifteen miles from Pensacola.—14. A sketch of the campaign of 1813, on the Canadian frontier.—15. A correct view of the operations of the division under the command of the author, against the post of La Cole, in Lower Canada, in 1814.—16. A review of the military operations in Maryland, in 1814.—17. A Political, Topographical, and Military

tary Memoir, by the late colonel Walter Burling, exhibiting the relations of the United States and the Mexican provinces.

—18. Reflections, military and political, concerning the western or ultra-montane states and territories.

This work (says the prospectus) will comprehend numerous views of the incidents of the long period it embraces; many facts not hitherto publicly known; and anecdotes of men who have been conspicuous in political and military life, expressed with unreserved frankness, but with every degree of freedom compatible with the laws of decorum. An edition will appear in London at the same time as the edition in America.

The Rev. ROBERT UVEDALE is preparing for publication, a Lexicographical Chart of the Hebrew Language, and also a Book containing a Description, &c. The work was examined, and highly approved of, by the late Rev. Professor Carlyle, of Cambridge.

The subjects for the Member's Prizes at Cambridge, for this year, are, for the Senior Bachelors, *Hieroglyphicorum Origo et Natura*.—Middle Bachelors: *Utrum Civitati plus utilitatis an incommodi afferant Leges, quæ privatorum hominum sumptibus modum imponunt*. Dr. Smith's annual Prizes of 25l. each to the two best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were this year adjudged to Mr. EDW. JACOB, of Caius Coll. and Mr. WM. WHEWELL, of Trinity Coll. the first and second wranglers.

Mr. WILKINS, A.M. F.A.S. late Fellow of Gonvel and Caius College, Cambridge, is preparing a work under the title of *Atheniensiæ*; or Remarks on the Buildings and Topography of Athens.

The Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men; by the Rev. JOSEPH SPENCE; arranged with notes, a preparatory dissertation and illustrations; are printing by Bulmer.

The Selections of English Poetry, by Mr. CAMPBELL, are not to appear for the present, it having been judged better that the critical part of that work, containing a view of English poetry, should be made a part of Mr. Campbell's Lectures on Antient and Modern Poetry, which are in preparation, upon an extensive scale.

Mr. BOOTH, author of an Analytical Introduction to the English Language, will shortly publish a volume of Poems.

An Account of the singular Habits and Circumstances of the People of the

Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; is preparing by Mr. WILLIAM MARINER, of the Port au Prince, private ship of war; the greater part of whose crew was massacred by the natives of Lefooga. Mr. Mariner lived for several years a constant associate of the king and the higher class of chiefs.

The Rev. J. GOLDSMITH, author of the Grammar of Geography, &c. has announced a *Dictionary of Nouns*, for the use of Schools; in which a popular definition is to be given of every noun in the language. It will form an instructive Dictionary of Things in opposition to a voluminous, and therefore useless, Dictionary of mere Words.

The following valuable Libraries will speedily be offered to the public, by auction:—The Miscellaneous and Numismatic Library of the late Rev. JOHN CALDER, D.D.—The Classical and Historical Library of the late THOMAS NEWNHAM, esq.—The Second Part of the Library of the late Dr. LETTSOM, with his entire Museum.—A superlatively splendid and extensive Library consigned from the Continent, containing most of the *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, all the beautiful volumes printed by Bodoni, the Works of the Foreign Academies complete, the fine Publications printed by order of Bonaparte, the whole of Cassini's Charts, &c. &c.

The author of the Bridal of Triermain has in the press, Harold the Dauntless, a poem in two cantos.

Mr. SOUTHEY, the Poet-laureate of the court of St. James's, announces a poem under the title of *A Pilgrimage to Waterloo*, with notes.

The same gentleman is preparing a second volume of his History of the Brazils.

Mr. W. UPCOTT, of the London Institution, has in the press, a work, publishing by subscription, which will be particularly useful to collectors of British topography, as also to booksellers in general; entitled, *A Bibliographical Description of the principal works on the Topography of England and Wales*, alphabetically arranged: stating the quantity of letter-press, the typographical errors in the paging, with lists of the plates and separate pedigrees; and pointing out such topographical works, of which there are copies on large paper. It will form two large volumes in octavo, and the impression will be limited to 200 copies on small, and 50 on large paper.

Mr.

Mr. SOUTHEY is preparing for publication, the Remains of James Dunsantoy, late of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; with an Introduction.

Dr. JOHN AIKIN's Annals of the Reign of King George III. from its Commencement to the General Peace in the Year 1815, will be ready for publication on the 2d of April, in 2 vols.

A new and enlarged edition of LORD HOLLAND's Account of the Life and Writings of Lopez Felix de Vegæ Carpio, will shortly appear in 2 vols. 8vo

The Speeches of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, will soon appear, in four volumes octavo.

A work on the Principle of Population, as affected by the Progress of Society, with a View to Moral and Political Consequences, is preparing by Mr. JOHN WEYLAND, Jun.

A History of the late War in Spain and Portugal is preparing, by Mr. SOUTHEY; in 2 volumes, 4to.

P. W. CROWTHER, esq. has in the press, the Christian's Manual, compiled from a translation of the Enchiridion Militis Christiani of Erasmus, with copious Scripture notes.

Memoirs of the Ionian Isles, and of their Relation with European Turkey, translated from the original manuscript of M. de VAUCONDORT, late general in the Italian service, is in the press.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. PASLEY, author of the Essay on Military Policy, announces Elementary Fortification, illustrated by upwards of five hundred diagrams in wood, and several engravings.

Dr. STYLES is printing Considerations on the Revival of Popery in Europe, and the Character and Influence of Secular Establishments of Religion.

Mr. KEAN continues to draw full houses at DRURY-LANE in the "New Way to Pay Old Debts," and in "The Duke of Milan." This last piece, by Massinger, has been revived with great effect and splendour; its chief parts have been ably filled by Messrs. KEAN and RAY, and Mrs. BARTLEY. A new farce, called *What Next?* places Messrs. DOWTON and BARTLEY in some whimsical situations. — At COVENT-GARDEN, Miss O'NEIL, in the Fair Penitent, and other pieces, maintains her reputation as the best tragic actress of her day. She lately appeared, with success, in *Lady Teazle*. — THE ORATORIOS have been ably conducted this year by Sir GEORGE SMART, and well attended by the musical amateurs. We cannot, however, MONTHLY MAG. No. 282.

but condemn the introduction of pieces to celebrate murderous conflicts, in which it is attempted to imitate the cries of the wounded and the groans of the dying. Those who take pleasure in listening to such an abuse of this fascinating art, whose best purpose is to awaken the tender passions, must have as bad hearts as weak heads. Miss BURREL and Miss GOODALL came out as new singers of considerable promise.

In the summer of 1816 will be published, Part the First, of the History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster. The whole to be illustrated by fifty engravings, after drawings by J. P. NEALE.

Mr. SALISBURY announces a Botanist Companion to the Wild Plants of Great Britain.

Mr. PEYRARD, in his Euclid, compared the 23 Greek Manuscripts, which are in the French Library. None of the Manuscripts are entirely conformable to the Oxford edition. Most of them offer variations, which fill up blanks, or elucidate some passages of the two principal editions: but in general all these manuscripts differ little from each other, but considerably from the oldest manuscript marked 190, taken from the Library of the Vatican, by Mons. Monge.

At the last meeting of the Linnean Society, a curious paper was read, giving an account of the ancient inhabitants of Guadaloupe, near the spot where the fossil human skeleton was found. It is believed that the skeletons of the warriors, killed in the battle between the Caribes and Galipes, in 1710, were speedily encrusted with the calcareous sand of the place; and that this recently-formed stone constitutes the rock in which the fossil skeleton was found.

Mr. RICARDO has published an able pamphlet, on the means of providing an economical and secure currency. His proposal is, that, to prevent the rise of paper above the value of bullion, the Bank should be obliged to deliver uncoined gold or at the mint standard and price, in exchange for their notes, instead of the delivery of guineas; and that they should be also obliged to give their paper in exchange for standard gold at the price of 3l. 17s. per ounce. The quantity demanded or sold not to be less than 20 ounces. Mr. Ricardo shews the effect this would have in keeping the value of notes and of bullion equal.

The third volume of DIBDIN's Ames, containing engraved portraits of Dr. K k Farmer,

Farmer, George Steevens, and Isaac Reed, with numerous wood-cuts and typographical embellishments, will be published on the 6th of April.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR announces, by subscription, in two volumes royal quarto, a Translation of the Six Books of Proclus, on the Theology of Plato, to which a seventh book will be added, in order to supply the deficiency of another book on this subject, which was written by Proclus, but since lost; also a translation of Proclus' Elements of Theology, of his Treatise on Providence and fate, of extracts from his ten doubts concerning Providence, and a translation of extracts from his Treatise on the Subsistence of Evil, as preserved in the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius.

A General History of the County of York, by THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, L.L.D. F.S.A. vicar of Whalley, and rector of the Heysham, in Lancashire, is preparing for publication. The History of this great and populous County will extend to seven or eight volumes folio, and will be published in Parts, periodically.

A work, in the true Swiftian style, has lately challenged extensive curiosity, under the title of Gulzara, Princess of Persia; but which, in truth, relates to personages much nearer home. We understand the author is a respectable gentleman, well known in the literary circles of the metropolis.

Mr. J. T. JAMES is printing his Journal of a Tour on the Continent, during the Years 1813-14; comprising descriptions of the following places (most of which have been rendered interesting by late events): Berlin, Stockholm, Petersburg, Moscow, Smolensko, &c.

The new edition of Mr. OLDFIELD'S History of the House of Commons has been extended by valuable accessions of materials, from three to six volumes. It is written in the true spirit of patriotism, and its extensive circulation cannot fail to produce great service to the public cause. The anecdotes of corrupt practices in returning members to parliament, ought to be extracted in a cheap form for general distribution; and Mr. Oldfield's plan of parliamentary reform is the simplest and apparently the most efficacious that we have seen.

A new work is printing, bearing for title *La Langue Hébraïque Restituée, et le véritable sens des Mots Hébreux rétabli et prouvé par leur analyse radicale*; par M. FABRE D'OLIVET. It embraces, 1. An introductory Disserta-

tion on the Origin of Speech, the Study of the Languages that illustrate it, and the object contemplated by the author.

—2. An Hebrew Grammar, founded on new principles, and made subservient to the general study of Languages.—3. A Series of Hebrew Roots, contemplated under new principles, and destined to facilitate the Acquisition of the Language, and the science of Etymology.—4. A preliminary Discourse.—5. A Translation into French of the Ten First Chapters of the Sepher, containing the Cosmogony of Moses. This Translation, which is intended to illustrate the principles laid down in the work, is preceded by a literal Version, French and English, together with the Original Hebrew Text, in modern characters, and accompanied by grammatical and critical Notes, where the signification of each word is proved by its radical analysis, and its analogy with the corresponding Samaritan, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, or Greek word.

The seventh volume of Medico-chirurgical Transactions, by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, is in forwardness.

Mr. BOOTHROYD, author of *Biblia Hebraica*, has in a state of forwardness, *Reflections on the authorized Version of the Scriptures*; reasons for attempting its improvement; and a specimen of such an attempt.

The Rev. G. S. FABER has a volume of Sermons in the press.

The Lives of Dr. Pocock, Bp. Pearce, Bp. Newton, and Mr. Skelton, taken from the editions of their works, are printing in two octavo volumes.

ROBISON'S System of Mechanical Philosophy, with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences; is preparing by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. F.R.S.E.

Miss HOLFORD, author of *Wallace*, is engaged on a poem on the Life and Character of Margaret of Anjou.

The seventh and eighth volumes of "CAMPBELL'S LIVES OF THE ADMIRALS," commenced by the late Mr. HENRY REDHEAD YORKE; the publication of which, from a variety of unforeseen circumstances have been delayed so long, are now at the press and in forwardness.

The Musical Library, and many curious manuscripts of the late Dr. HARRINGTON, of Bath, is announced for sale by auction in London.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS is preparing for the press, an *Essay on Religious Liberty*, in which

which will be considered, the primitive terms of communion, the right of private judgment, the nature of Christ's Kingdom, and the disgraceful effects of intolerance.

The Coal-Gas Company have lately increased the gaseous product, yielded by coal, by distilling a second time the tar which is obtained during the first distillation.

Mr. WARDLAW, of Glasgow, is printing a work, called, *Unitarianism incapable of Vindication*; in reply to the Rev. James Yates's *Vindication of Unitarianism*.

A new edition of Mr. REVEZOTTI's Italian Grammar, with considerable improvements, is in the press, and may be shortly expected.

Dr. TATHAM, rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, has published a very sensible pamphlet on the State of the Currency of the Country generally, which merits general perusal. He proposes the establishment of a superior government bank, and enforces various plans which have at different times been suggested in our pages.

M. PUIGBLANCH, the Spanish Patriot, is about to publish, "*The Inquisition Unmasked, or the Triumph of Humanity and Liberty in Spain*;" being a history of the conduct and objects of that tribunal, and a dissertation on the necessity of its suppression.

Speedily will be published a Collection of Facts and Opinions relative to the Burning of Widows with the Dead Bodies of their Husbands, and to other destructive Customs prevalent in British India, by Mr. WILLIAM JOHNS, late acting surgeon at Serampore, Bengal.

Mr. ALLEN has in the press, a work, to be entitled, *Modern Judaism*, or a brief account of the opinions, traditions, rites, and ceremonies, maintained and practised by the Jews in modern times.

A second edition of the *New Devout Communicant* is nearly ready.

Mr. JOSEPH SAMS, of Darlington, is said to be in possession of a complete manuscript of the Pentateuch, recently procured from the continent, from 14 to 1500 years old. It is on leather, in two volumes, about two feet broad and 69 long. It has been above 800 years in one Jewish family on the continent, and is the oldest copy known to be in existence.

GERMANY.

FAUSTUS has usually obtained the honors due to the inventor of printing; but a small Tract has lately been pub-

lished at Wisbaden; in which the history of the discovery forms a principal feature, with an account of Schoeffer's share in it.

The Emperor of Austria has authorized his Universities to grant degrees of Doctors in Chemistry, with a view to promote the regular study of that important science.

FRANCE.

M. BADEIGHTS LABORDE has ascertained, by repeated experiments, that the resinous trees of France are capable of yielding resin and tar not inferior in quality to those which are brought from the north of Europe.

M. MALTE BRUN, known as the able author of a system of Geography, and of a valuable collection of Travels, announces at Paris a new periodical work under the title of *Minerva*, or Varieties in History, Geography, Literature, and Philosophy. His prospectus gives the idea of a most comprehensive plan, and he proposes to draw his materials from all modern languages, particularly from the English. It promises to be the most like the *Monthly Magazine* of any French periodical work that we have seen announced. But what can a French editor effect, that can be interesting to foreign nations, while every sheet must pass through the hands of a bigotted, illiberal, and servile censor? If in the time of Napoleon political strictures were deemed dangerous to a new dynasty assailed by foreign confederacies, the genius of philosophy was encouraged; but at present every thing liberal in France yields to the jealous spirit of intolerance and bigotry.

M. BRUGNATELLI has published "*Observations on the colouring matter of Coffee Seeds*." A few ounces of well bruised coffee were put into a glass recipient with the white of an egg, and at the end of 12 hours, the albumen had taken a magnificent emerald green.—Grains of coffee well bruised put into a sufficient quantity of pure water containing a few grains of soda, gave in twenty-four hours a greenish tint, which became of a deep emerald colour. The green tincture, evaporated in the sun to dryness, softened and laid on paper with gum water, stained it green.—An ounce of coffee bruised, was mixed with two ounces of alcohol, to which had been added one drachm of a solution of soda; this liquor was warmed in an earthen vessel; in two hours it became green, but soon became much deeper. After two days' maceration, no precipitate was

formed. The alcohol was evaporated in the sun with the contact of the air, and there remained a colouring matter of an emerald green, much more beautiful and brilliant than that obtained with the alkaline water, and better adapted to the purpose of painting.

The results of the experiments on the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, in France, were as under:—

Beets are generally sold at 10 francs the 1000 (8s. 4d.) which leaves the growers a reasonable profit. A French acre contains, as a medium crop, 20,000 beets. The produce is composed—

1. Of Sugar.
2. The residue, or mass of the Beet.
3. The Molasses.

Beet in general yields 3 to 4 per cent. of brown sugar; 3 per cent. gives 300lb. *per diem*, costing 300 francs, or 13 sous, 6½d. per lb. There is besides, the tops and parings, and the mass after the sugar is extracted. The parings, &c. amount to one tenth of the weight of the beet. One half of the parings, &c. is excellent food for pigs, who are very fond of it. The mass is a much more important object for feeding cattle, and is better than any forage; it contains nearly all the nutriment of the beet. The quantity from 10,000 beets will feed 7 or 800 head of cattle *per diem*.

Oxen, cows, poultry, &c. are very fond of it, it is an excellent fattener, the best of any thing known. Sheep and milch cows fed with it give a larger quantity of milk, and of a better quality.

In an establishment of the extent mentioned, 50 or 60 oxen, or 4 or 500 sheep, may be fed throughout the year with the refuse alone.

1000 beets furnish about 200lb. of molasses, 100 quarts of which yield about 33 quarts of spirits of wine, of the strength of 22 degrees.

The advantages of cultivating beets are various; they are an intermediate crop, make the land better and cleaner; and 200 establishments of 10,000 per day would fatten with the residue 10,000 or 12,000 cattle, or 80 or 100,000 sheep, and 2 or 3,000 pigs; and would occupy during the four dead months of winter 5 or 600 persons who otherwise would have no employment.

The specimens of beet-sugar sent by Count Chaptal to Sir Joseph Banks were excellent.

SWITZERLAND.

A new manner of preparing hemp and flax in two hours, has lately been published at St. Gall. This new manner consists in treating it with water, in which has been dissolved a quantity of soft soap, in the proportion of one pound of soap to 650lbs. of water.

M. A. JULIEN, of Geneva, author of an Essay on the Employment of Time, and of the Biometer, or Hourly Remembrancer, an instrument for measuring life, has recently published *Agenda general*, or Portable Memorial for the current Year. It forms a memorandum-book of the Employment of Time, formed of tablets fitted for daily use for six divisions of life; domestic life, social life, epistolary life, or correspondence, literary life, including a register of books read, personal life, in the family, historical recollections, or dates of remarkable events, recollections of distinguished persons deceased, of friends, or others of note, removed in the course of the year.

ITALY.

The Royal Printing Office of Milan has published, under the title of "*Conchiliogiae Fossile sub Appennine, &c.*" an Account of the Fossil Shells found under the Appennines. This work is highly interesting to the lovers of nature. It offers a general view of the structure of Appennine mountains, and of the smaller hills and eminences, compared with that of other places; an account of the testaceous fossils, found in those hills; of the remains of elephants, and other land animals; with considerations on the species, and apparently lost.

In the course of the excavations at Pompeia, an ancient bathing-room has lately been explored; in which were found an Antonina and an Agrippa, of the size of life, and of the finest workmanship.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. CAREY, of Philadelphia, has commenced a *Monthly Literary Advertiser*, somewhat like the Literary Advertiser of London; but, not being disgraced, like the British work, by the red badge of taxation at its corner, Mr. Carey is enabled to serve literature by distributing this general advertisement of new books, reprints, and importations, free of cost. We have the four first numbers before us; and, so general is the taste for English books, that, in looking through them, we might imagine we were perusing so many London catalogues. Among the numerous works there reprinted, and often set off by the opinions of our venal reviews, (whose base origin is perhaps little suspected in America,) we distinguish the following:—

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HOFLAND'S OFFICER'S WIDOW—62½ cents.

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SURREY'S MAGIC OF WEALTH, 2 vols.—
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BOLDT.
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6 dollars.
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PLAYFAIR'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
&c. &c. &c.

This profitable trade of the American booksellers in reprinting English works without any cost for copy-right, tends, it may be feared, to lessen their avidity for native productions, and their patronage of native genius; just as the preference of Greek and Latin authors, and of old works, because old, tends to damp the stimulus of living genius in Britain. We observe, however, several original works announced in these catalogues, which may in like manner merit transplanting from the new to the old world. Besides GENERAL WILKINSON'S Memoirs, mentioned in another place, MAJOR REID proposes to publish the Life of GENERAL JACKSON, the Hero of New Orleans. We observe also, an AMERICAN CLASS BOOK in the manner of Blair's; SYDENHAM'S Works, by RUSH; an Emporium of Arts and Sciences, by COOPER; a History of the War in Louisiana, by LATOUR; a Journal of Events in Paris in June 1815; numerous Atlases and particular Maps; MUNFORD'S Virginia; Law Reports; BAZELEY'S Academy of Science and Art; Books of Education, according to the Interrogative System, &c. &c. &c.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 55th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the THIRD SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

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Cap. CLXVI. For defraying the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Local Militia in Great Britain to the 25th Day of March, 1816.

Cap. CLXVII. For defraying, until the 25th Day of June, 1816, the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland; and for making Allowances, in certain Cases, to Subaltern Officers of the said Militia during Peace.

Cap. CLXVIII. To explain and amend the Laws relating to the Militias of Great Britain and Ireland.

Cap. CLXIX. To provide for the Charge of the Addition to the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain, for the service of the Year 1815.

Cap. CLXX. To amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for better regulating the Office of Agent General for Volunteers and Local Militia, and for the more effectually regulating the same.

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Cap. CLXXII. To provide for the support of captured Slaves during the Period of Adjudication.

Cap. CLXXIII. For the better Protection of the Trade of the United Kingdom during the present Hostilities with France.

Cap. CLXXIV. To extend the Exemption granted by Law on Coals and Culm for which the Coast Duties have been duly paid, on being again exported and carried to any other Place in this Kingdom, to Cinders or Coked Coals burnt from Pit Coal, which has paid the Coast Duties.

Cap. CLXXV. To continue until the 1st day of August 1816, two acts of the fiftieth and forty-fifth years of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders to London and Westminster, by Inland Navigation.

Cap. CLXXVI. For allowing certain Tiles to be made Duty-free to serve for Draining.

Cap. CLXXVII. For the further Prevention of Frauds in the Manufacture of Sweets.

Cap. CLXXVIII. To revive and continue, until the 25th Day of March 1820, an Act of the 28th Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the Manufacture of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain.

Cap. CLXXIX. To revive, amend, and continue, until the 25th Day of March 1821, so much of an Act of the Forty-first Year of his present Majesty as allows the Use of Salt, Duty free, for curing Fish in Bulk or in Barrels; and to repeal certain Laws relating to the Allowance of Salt, Duty free, for the North Seas and Iceland Fisheries.

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Cap. CLXXXII. To authorise the Directors General of Inland Navigation in Ireland to proceed in carrying on and completing the Canal from Dublin to Tarmonbury on the river Shannon.

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NEW

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Rondo for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Sophia d'Anthing, by A. A. Klengel. 3s.

The subject of this rondo, if not so novel or striking as the themes of many others, is agreeable, and demands our favourable report. Of the digressive or adscititious matter we can speak in higher terms of commendation. It is, indeed, ingeniously derived from, rather than added to, the melody of which it forms the attending and accompanying ornament, and reflects much credit on Mr. Klengel's taste and ingenuity.

The opening Glee and Chorus, as sung by Messrs. Smith, Pyne, Clarke, J. Smith, &c. in the revived Play of "The Merchant of Bruges, now performing at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; composed by W. Linley, esq. 2s. 6d.

This glee presents a specimen of well-embodied harmony; but the scientific combination of its parts is far from forming its chief merit. The melody engages by the felicity of its passages, and animates by the force and propriety of its character. In reading the notes we see the *Dramatis Personæ*. When the genius

genius of a composer is aided by a just conception, music is produced equal to that now before us.

Notturmo, Op. 54, for the Piano forte; composed and dedicated to his Friend, J. W. Collard, esq. by J. B. Cramer, esq. 3s.

The introductory movement of this Notturmo is founded on ideas simple and obvious in themselves, though elaborately, indeed profusely, ornamented. The *Allegro Scherzando*, to which it conducts us, is highly fanciful, and, to a considerable degree, truly original. The movement (in common time, *mesto*) affords a well-judged relief to the elegant hilarity it succeeds; and the concluding rondo, if not very novel in its theme, is characterised by passages worthy of its ingenious author, and conducted with a master's judgment.

Six National Airs, with variations for the Piano-forte; composed by John Ross, esq. of Aberdeen, and dedicated to the Hon. Miss Eleanor Fraser. 5s.

These airs (two of which are Scotch, two Irish, and two Welsh) are severally introduced by short, prelusive capriccios; and form eligible exercises for those who have not arrived at the higher stages of practice. For the use of such students, the publication is evidently, though not professedly intended; and the melodies selected are as proper as could have been chosen for such a purpose. "The Maid of Barra;" "The Vale of Coloun;" "The Blue-Eyed Maid of Beaumaris;" "The Lilly that droops in Dumbarton;" "The Rose of Carmarthen;" and "The Pretty Green Banks of Cavan," are not more known than admired; nor has Mr. Ross, by the addition of his digressions and embellishments, presented them to us without a new value, and less resistless attractions. As practices, they are highly useful; as divertimentos, elegant and gratifying.

"The Lord's Prayer;" set to Music by Henry Denman, organist of Portland Chapel; suited to the capacities of Children. 1s.

The humble pretensions of this little composition, it would be fastidious indeed to deny. When does excellence

transcend intention? And what intention can be more modest than the present? The production is exclusively designed for the infantile world; and to the infantile world we recommend it.

The Creed, intended as a Companion to the Lord's Prayer. Set to Music, suited to the capacities of Children; by Henry Denman, organist of Portland Chapel. 1s.

For children, this little composition, like that of which it is the intended companion, may be found tolerably well adapted, and not unuseful. The harmony is regular, and the melody smooth; but the best praise of the music is, that it is *best suited to the ears and capacities of children*.

Messrs. FLIGHT and ROBSON, of St. Martin's-lane, have nearly completed the construction of a most magnificent and stupendous organ, the powers of which will not only surpass those of every instrument hitherto heard in England, but, by their very extraordinary nature and extent, astonish both amateurs and professors.

The lovers of music and classical poetry are respectfully informed, Mr. Linley is preparing for the press his second volume of *Shakespeare's Dramatic Songs*; consisting of all the songs, duetts, trios, and chorusses, in character, as introduced by him in his various dramas: the music partly new and partly selected, with new symphonies and accompaniments for the piano-forte; from the works of Purcell, Fielding, Drs. Boyce, Nares, Arne, Cooke; Messrs. J. Smith, J. S. Smith, T. Linley, jun. and R. J. S. Stevens; to which are prefixed a general introduction of the subject, and explanatory remarks on each play.

Mr. Corfe will, in the course of the ensuing month, publish a second edition of the *Beauties of Purcell*: dedicated, by permission, to Miss Susan E. Beckford; in two volumes; consisting of the most favorite songs, duetts, trios, &c. selected from the various works of that great master, revised and arranged with a separate accompaniment for the piano-forte, and a thorough bass to the whole.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;

From Feb. 24 to March 24, 1816.

THE sick-list has undergone many fluctuations during the last month, and within this fortnight has very considerably diminished.

Comparatively few cases of Catarrh have occurred since the first week. A slight dysenteric complaint has been frequent, and some cases of Cholera have been met with,

with,—an unusual event at this time of the year. The affection of the bowels has been readily subdued by opiates, and sometimes has spontaneously disappeared.

In the last Report, I spoke of the Briony-root as having effected the cure of a patient with painful dropsical swellings of the legs, which had resisted the ordinary remedies; the continuation of my experiments enables me to give additional testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of these disorders. I have since administered it with remarkable benefit in a dropsy, both of the belly and legs, the particulars of which it may be useful to record.

The wife of James Heal, a middle aged man, residing in Ashby-street, Somers-town, requested my advice for her husband. He being unable to walk, my assistant visited him, and prescribed a purgative and diuretic medicine, which had a beneficial effect. On account of the distance at which he resided, the attendance on him was given up to another surgeon, who gave him a decoction of Wormwood, Celandine, and Butcher's Broom, but without advantage; and he got rapidly worse. My advice was again requested: I recommended a trial of the Briony, and directed four ounces of the recent root to be made into a mixture with water, and the half to be given at intervals daily. He was relieved almost immediately: it occasioned three gentle evacuations in the course of the day, and the flow of urine became increased. When taken in a smaller dose, it had no perceptible operation. At first he thought it griped him, but it is doubtful whether the effect was attributable to the medicine, as he was troubled with flatulency, and was always swollen and oppressed after eating. To relieve this symptom, I ordered subcarbonate of potash to be combined with it; after which the pains disappeared, and he has become gradually stronger every day. The disease had been a year and a half in existence, and he was entirely confined to the room three months.

A little girl, five years of age, suffered great pain in the anus, which came on periodically about five o'clock each day; at length it became so intense, and assumed so alarming an appearance, that I was sent for. The child was slightly convulsed, and doubtless this symptom would have increased had not immediate relief been afforded. Presuming worms in the rectum to be the cause, I directed the following glyster to be injected—Camphorated oil, half an ounce; subcarbonate of potash, a dram and a half; tincture of opium, a dram; water two ounces—mix. The effect was immediate; a quantity of small thread-worms were discharged, and no return of the complaint has been experienced. It is a fact deserving of being held in remembrance by the friends of children labouring under this species of worms, that the most certain way of attacking them is by means of glyster. As they inhabit the lower gut we have only to introduce a medicine capable of destroying them, and we are sure of a successful result.

A young lady from the country laboured six months under a complete locked jaw, for the removal of which she had taken an infinite variety of medicines during the whole time. On examination, several decayed teeth were discovered; two were extracted, and the motion of the jaw in three days was perfectly restored without a grain of medicine.

11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

J. WANT.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

DOBEREINER, a German chemist, lately introduced a globule of mercury into a vessel of water, and placed it near the negative wire of a galvanic battery. Oxygen gas was given out from the positive wire; but no gas whatever was extricated from the negative wire. The globule of mercury was however attracted by it, and was gradually converted into an amalgam. Hence it would seem that hydrogen has the property of forming an amalgam with mercury. If so, it must be a metallic body; at least, if, says Dr. Thomson, the opinion universally admitted at present be true, that mercury amalgamates only with metals. Dobereiner conceives that many other vegetable metals exist. If these experiments should be confirmed, it is high time for chemists to examine whether the mere property of combining with mercury without destroying the metallic lustre of that body be sufficient of itself to constitute a metal. If Ruhland's statement, that mercury amalgamates with sulphuretted hydrogen and phosphuretted hydrogen gases, be true, it seems obvious that the mere amalgamation with this liquid is not of itself sufficient to prove the metallic state of a body.

The same chemist has published a set of experiments to show that charcoal has the property of purifying air, and of freeing it from those offensive fumes with which it is often contaminated. Nothing more is necessary than to put the charcoal into the contaminated air, and to allow it to remain for a certain time. It imbibes the noxious fumes, and deprives the air of all smell. In this way he freed air from the fumes of tobacco smoke, of asafœtida, &c. When water is present at the same time with the charcoal, the air is purified the sooner.

The newly discovered mineral water of Dunblane has been lately analyzed by Dr. MURRAY,

MURRAY, of Edinburgh. The specific gravity of the water was 1.00475. A pint of it was found to contain the following salts:—

Common salt	24
Muriate of lime	18
Sulphate of lime.....	3.5
Carbonate of lime.....	0.5
Oxide of iron	0.17

46.17

The mineral Water of Pitcaithly has been long known and frequented by the inhabitants of Scotland. Dr. MURRAY has likewise subjected this water to an analysis. He found the saline contents in a wine pint to be—

Common salt	13.4
Muriate of lime	19.5
Sulphate of lime	0.9
Carbonate of lime	0.5

34.3

Tabular View, exhibiting the quantity of Gas, Coke, Tar, Pitch, Essential Oil, and Ammoniacal Liquor, obtainable from a given quantity of Coals; together with an estimate of the quantity of coal necessary to produce a quantity of gas capable of yielding a light equal in duration of time and intensity to that produced by tallow-candles of different kinds.

	Average Shillings. Cost.	Weight of Coal. lbs.	Produce of Gas in Cubic Feet.
One chaldron of coal from 25 to 28 cwt.	50	2,968	10,588
One ton ditto . . .	38.6	2,240	7,840
One sack ditto . . .	4.2	247	814
One bushel ditto . . .	1.6	82½	820
One peck ditto . . .	4½	20½	71½
One pound..... ditto . . .	¾	1	3½

Coke.—One chaldron of coals of 28 cwt. gives 1½ chaldron of coke.

Tar.—The same gives 120lb. of tar.

Ammoniacal Liquor.—And the same gives 240lb. of ammoniacal liquor.

	£	s.
1½ chaldron of coke, at 2l. per chaldron, estimated	3	0
120lb. of tar, at 2s. per gallon, estimated	2	5
240lb. of ammoniacal liquor, at 2d. per gallon	0	5
	£5	10

1000lb. of coal tar afford by distillation 260 of essential oil of naptha.

1000lb. of coal tar produce by mere evaporation 480 of pitch.

From these documents it clearly appears that there is a profit of 3l. upon the distillation of every chaldron of coals from the products of the process, after deducting the first price of the coals; and, if the gain from the distribution of hydrogen gas should be found to balance the expenditure of the machinery, apparatus, and workmanship, a reasonable opinion may be formed of the profits which are likely to arise to the chartered company from the illumination of the metropolis by carbureted hydrogen gas. But the present capital of 200,000l. appears much too scanty to render the scheme effectual throughout London.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE African Institution have lately published their ninth Report, from which we learn, that, since the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, the imports from the Gold Coast have greatly increased; and it may be stated, upon the undoubted authority of intelligent persons well acquainted with the facts, that the importations have amounted, during the last five or six years, to the annual value of from 120,000l. to 180,000l. The annual import of gold alone is stated to be about 30,000 ounces. Thus it appears that the importation from the Gold Coast alone (a space of 250 miles) into Great Britain, since the abolition of the Slave Trade, has been double the amount of the importation from the whole slave coast of Africa (an extent of 4500 miles) prior to that event.—A farther example may be taken from the colony of Sierra Leone, where a custom House was first established in May 1812; from whence accounts have been furnished of the im-

ports and exports into and from that colony during the two years ending in May 1811. The amount of the imports during that period, on which duties were actually paid, was 105,080l. 15s. 4d. being the alleged prime cost of the goods, even without the cost of packages. In order to obtain the invoice price of the goods, one-third, at least, must be added to the prime cost, for necessary charges. The amount will then be about 140,000l.; or an average of 70,000l. annually.—The exports from Sierra Leone, during the same period have amounted to 91,539l. 17s. 6d.; being on an average 45,000l. annually. The remainder of the imports may be accounted for by the bill of exchange drawn upon this country for the expences of the civil establishment and commissariat. Hence it appears, that from the single river of Sierra Leone, the imports into Great Britain were nearly, and the exports to the same river fully, equal to the imports and exports (exclusive of the Slave-Trade) of the whole extent of the western coast of Africa, prior to the abolition of that traffic.

Many serious failures have taken place in London during the month. Two London, and eight or ten country, banks have also stopped payment. Money was never more scarce, and trade, domestic or foreign, in a worse state.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Feb. 23.

March 22.

	3	5	0	to	4	10	0		3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0		3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2	16	0	—	3	4	0		2	13	0	—	3	2	0	ditto.
—, fine	4	8	0	—	5	0	0		4	8	0	—	5	0	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	6	15	0	—	7	0	0		6	15	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	0	—	0	0	0		0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	10	—	0	2	0		0	1	10	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Currants	4	8	0	—	5	0	0		4	8	0	—	4	13	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	18	0	—	3	4	0		2	15	0	—	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80	0	0	—	0	0	0		78	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rline	45	0	0	—	46	0	0		44	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	12	12	0		5	12	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	0	0	—	9	0	0		5	0	0	—	8	8	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0		13	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0		8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	—	16	0	0		15	0	0	—	16	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	90	0	0	—	0	0	0		90	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	3	0	0	—	3	2	0		2	14	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0		0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	0	0	—	0	0	0		6	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0		3	14	0	—	3	16	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0		1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	3	0	—	1	5	0		1	3	0	—	1	5	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	0	—	1	0	0		0	15	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	12	6	—	0	14	0		0	12	6	—	0	14	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	6	—	0	4	6		0	3	6	—	0	4	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	0	—	0	9	0		0	6	0	—	0	9	0	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$		0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	4	—	0	1	6		0	1	4	—	0	1	6	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	9	—	0	6	0		0	5	8	—	0	5	10	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	2	—	0	3	6		0	3	2	—	0	3	4	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	—	0	4	6		0	3	6	—	0	4	6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	17	0	—	4	0	0		3	16	0	—	3	19	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	10	0	—	4	16	0		4	10	0	—	4	15	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	0	0	—	3	2	0		2	2	0	—	3	6	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	10	0	—	6	16	0		6	10	0	—	6	16	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2	19	0	—	0	0	0		2	15	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	12	0	—	0	0	0		2	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	1	10	—	0	1	11		0	1	10	—	0	1	11	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	4	—	0	0	0		0	6	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0		90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0		120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0		110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1g a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Jamaica, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.—Newfoundland, 4 a 5.—Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

Course of Exchange, March 22.—Amsterdam, 38 8 B 2U.—Hamburgh, 35 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 25 10.—Leighorn, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 160l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 95l.—Grand Surry, 50l.—Rochdale, 49l.—Ellesmere, 76l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—London

London Dock, 77l. per share.—West India, 145l.—East India, 136l.—East London Water-Works, 63l.—West Middlesex, 25l.—London Institution, 43l.—Surrey, 12l. 10s.—Russell, 16l. 16s.—Imperial Insurance Office, 45l.—Albion, 50l.—Gas Light Company, 8l. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 2s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 17s.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 26th, were 60½, Omnium 16½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 162.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

- ALCOCK S. Newcastle upon Tyne, brush manufacturer
Anderson A. Chilpot lane, merchant
Anley J. Star court, Bread street, merchant. (Vander-coin and co.)
Alcock J. Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Leigh and co. London)
Atkinson R. Hornington, Yorkshire, oil manufacturer. (Trolley, London)
Atkinson A. Bath, Jeweller
Amos R. St. Bartholomew's, Sandwich, Kent, cattle dealer. (Netherfole, London)
Austin H. T. H. Maunde, and J. Tilton, Henrietta street, Covent garden, bankers. (Hellyer)
Bailey J. Sidmouth, Devonshire, brewer
Barnett A. Broad street, Bloomsbury, glass merchant
Brine T. H. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant
Burn T. Fenchurch buildings, merchant. (Thomas)
Betham G. Sheffield's hotel, mariner. (Brace)
Battely C. W. Ipswich, Suffolk, bookseller
Burgess G. Upper Baker street, hawker
Berry T. Liverpool, cooper. (Williams)
Blodacombe A. Stockport, victualler. (Wright and co. London)
Bullivant G. and R. France, Manchester, calenderers. (Ellis, London)
Botewyle T. Onflow, Salop, horse dealer. (Griffiths, London)
Bell H. Fishburn, Suffolk, pig dealer. (Few and co. London)
Cox J. Liverpool, linen draper
Cooke J. Quebec, Lancashire, hat manufacturer
Cock J. Canterbury, draper
Cooke J. Cotton, Salop, dealer
Coleman J. Colwick, Staffordshire, dealer
Chapman G. N. S. Boughton, Malskirk, Kent, dealer and chapman
Crager J. and P. Oxford street, glass sellers
Cox E. C. Cecil coffee house, Strand, victualler
Crutenden E. Sittingbourne, salesman. (Nelson, London)
Cooke R. and R. Sutton, Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire, corn factors. (Roffler and co. London)
Carter W. Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, baker. (Baldachey and co.)
Cleaver W. and E. Denmark street, soap manufacturers. (Sweet and co.)
Davenport J. Slough, Buckinghamshire, butcher. (Few and co. London)
Dobson J. Hopes house, Cumberland, bacon factor
Duniam J. East Teignmouth, Devonshire, merchant
Davey J. Exeter, timber merchant
Davies T. Carmarthen, ironmonger
Darwin J. Wapping wall, tailor
Eyles W. Cirencester, Gloucestershire, upholsterer
Evans T. Monmouth, mercer
Ellis R. and R. Clifton, Northamptonshire, farmers
Flora J. Nottingham, hosiery
Farr J. Crediton, Devonshire, victualler
Finch J. C. Russell court, Drury lane, coffee house keeper
Firth J. and T. Robert Town, Yorkshire, cordwainers
German R. Plymouth dock, mercer. (Lamb and co. London)
Garth W. Ballgrove, Lancashire, cotton spinner
Green J. and A. Odling, Nottingham, drapers
Glyde J. Chard, Somersetshire, grocer. (Warry, London)
Gibbon W. Pontefract, woollen draper
Gilbert E. Loughborough, Leicestershire, timber merchant
Gooch E. W. Bury St. Edmunds, victualler. (Walker, London)
Gould T. Ashbourn, Derbyshire, mercer. (Bleasdale and co. London)
Riggs J. Dudley, Worcestershire, linen draper
Hutton J. Durham, glider and painter
Harwood J. Gloucester, grocer
Horner R. Newbury, barge master
Holt W. Marsden, Lancashire, cotton spinner
Harris W. Totnes, Devon, mercer
Hickson B. Hull, merchant
Hoole S. Sheffield, spade manufacturer. (Wilson, London)
Haddock R. Sunderland, near the sea, coal hatter. (Wilson, London)
How J. Brentford, victualler
Hawwell F. T. Peckham, dealer
Hutchins J. Carlton, Southampton, butcher
Hulton W. Ainsworth mill, Lancashire, bleacher
Howden W. Cannon street, insurance broker
Molt T. Godalming, cabinet maker. (King, London)
Hool W. Burton in Kendal, Westmoreland, saddler. (Bleasdale and co. London)
Hatch J. Liverpool, merchant. (Denison)
- Hammond H. Carter court, Borough, carpenter. (Tagg)
Jones S. Peterchurch, Herefordshire, grocer. (Hooper and co. London)
Joy R. Cockshutt, Salop, innkeeper. (Prestland and co. London)
James J. Swansea, Glamorganshire, cabinet maker
Jenkins J. and T. Parsons, Piccadilly, breeches makers. (Beckett)
Jones J. Norwich, hatter
Jeffs J. Burford, Oxfordshire, fadler
Kiary W. Ipswich, woollen draper
King W. Thorpe, Norwich, miller
King W. Stains, butcher
Kobler J. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Holt and co. London)
Long W. Hailham, Suffolk, surgeon
Lob S. J. Windmill street, Finsbury square, merchant
Leuven A. J. G. Haydon square, Minorities. (Young)
Laing G. George Yard, Lombard street, merchant
Langton T. Chesterfield, grocer. (Windus and co. London)
Mellome J. Miserdine, Gloucestershire, farmer
Medwin W. W. High Wycombe, Berks, maltster
Mickle J. Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor
Mayon R. Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, farmer. (King and co. Hinckley)
Milne G. Mitre court, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Kays and co.)
Mears J. Stourbridge, butcher. (Long and co. London)
Morgan C. Bishopgate street within, merchant. (Gregson and co.)
Moake J. Sheffield, file maker. (Macduff, London)
Newbery J. St. Clement, Oxfordshire, woollen draper. (Fowhall, London)
Nesbitt W. North street, City road, Tunbridge ware manufacturer
Oakley W. Church street, Bermondsey, woolstapler. (Bridges and co.)
Perring R. South Brent, Devonshire, flax factor
Plumley G. St. Mary le port, Bristol, furrier
Pacey J. St. Thomas, Oxford, coal merchant
Pilgril J. Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, victualler. (Smith and co. London)
Phipp M. Little Tower street, dealer. (Noy and co.)
Petford W. Banbury, dealer
Pearle J. Aldergate street, commission agent
Pullen D. Spread eagle court, exchange broker. (Ballamy)
Phillips A. Skitbrightby, Cumberland, dealer. (Clannell, London)
Patterson W. Leafegill, Westmoreland, feedman. (Beverley, London)
Pocock G. Fenchurch street, auctioneer. (Rusien and co.)
Penfold E. and W. M. Penfold, Maidstone, bankers. (Debary and co. London)
Penn J. Chesham, Monmouthshire, merchant. (Clarke and co. London)
Reynolds W. J. George street, Tower hill, ship broker
Rand W. Iredington, Worcester, butcher
Richardson W. Lancashire, Cumberland, ale house keeper
Reed M. Portsea, haberdasher
Roberts M. Shrewsbury, dealer. (Tarrant and co. London)
Radford J. Manchester, dyer. (Ellis, London)
Rooke R. Halifax, merchant. (Nettlefold, London)
Radcliffe J. Swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer. (Bridges and co. London)
Randall T. East row, City road, chymist. (Mount)
Snow W. Great Yarmouth, vintner
Sach S. Great Coggeshall, Essex, tanner
Sykes J. Wals, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturer. (Battye, London)
Stevens J. Abchurch lane, merchant. (Winter and co.)
Sheath J. Aston, gun maker. (Punton, London)
Shayle T. Bordesley, Warwickshire, tanner
Salmon M. W. Wilcox, Canterbury, plumbers
Scott S. Thimbleby, Lincolnshire, merchant. (Spencer, London)
Shooter G. Reading, shopkeeper. (Bleasdale and co. London)
Stephens S. Bruton street, miller. (Ellison and co.)
Smith W. Horton, Northumberland, merchant. (Atcheson, London)
Steward I. Brandon, Suffolk, grocer. (Ayrton, London)
Smith J. Vere street, Clare market, tripeman
Starter J. Birmingham, wine merchant
Smethurst J. and J. Whitmore, Manchester, merchants. (Hampson)
Shaw T. Skipton, Lancashire, timber merchant. (Tipping)
Stocks J. Jamaica row, Bermondsey, rope manufacturer. (Fisher and co.)
Spencer E. Wells, dealer. (Pearson, London)
Tazwell W. Drury lane, cheesemonger
Taylor J. Park street, Southwark, wheelwright
Tucker W. Englebourne, Devonshire, grazier. (Lamb and co. London)
Tidmarsh B. Tapworth, Warwickshire, dealer. (Platt, London)

Tyndall

Tyndall J. Birmingham, plater. (Clark and co. London
 Tucker J. Bath, coal merchant
 Thorp J. Ely, merchant
 Tridram J. Bilston, Staffordshire, coal master
 Thomas B. Newport tallow chandler. (Platt, London
 Thiesen A. H. Bernard street, Russell square, merchant.
 (Swain and co
 Wilkinson H. Great Eccleston, Lancashire, tanner
 Wheeler W. Slon hill farm, Worcestershire, farmer
 Warren M. West Teignmouth, and W. Withycombe, East
 Teignmouth, Devonshire, merchants
 Whitehouse W. and J. Galan, Liverpool, merchants.
 (Cooper and co. London
 Waugh G. Orton, Cumberland, bacon factor

Wilcox W. Canterbury, plumber
 Willett J. Northwold, Norfolk shopkeeper
 Wilkinson J. Orford within Warrington, tanner. (Santer,
 London
 Wilfman S. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, builder
 Warrington T. Portsmouth, grocer
 Wool G. and T. Oldswinford, Worcestershire, spade
 makers
 Watkins J. Chappel street, May-fair, grocer. (Fielder
 and co.
 Weightman T. Holton le Clay, Lincolnshire, miller. (Gray,
 London
 Yandall W. Taunton, Somersetshire, tailor

DIVIDENDS.

Alderson E. Caldewgate, Carlisle
 Angove E. Falmouth
 Aderton A. Lower Chadwell
 Aldebert J., C. C. Becker, and J.
 Hargraves, Copthall buildings
 Andrews R. Campden, Gloucester-
 shire
 Adams S. Walsall, Stafford
 Abel M. Bungay, Suffolk
 Andrews W. S. Richmond
 Ansell J. Carlhampton, Surrey
 Abbey M. York
 Barker P. Deptford
 Broughton J. Chelsea
 Bowdon J. Sweetings Rents, Cornhill
 Badcock H. N. Axminster, Devonshire
 Butcher J. Golden lane, St. Lukes
 Brunfen J. Fore street, Lambeth
 Barchard E. Fenchurch street
 Bargerbur and co. East Smithfield
 Barnes W. Farnham
 Butler T. and W. E. Hodgson, Calder
 iron and coal works, Dewsbury,
 Yorkshire
 Butler T. and Becroft, sen. Kirkstall
 forge, Leeds, and F. Butler, of
 the Calder iron and coal works
 Bulling R. Deal and Ramsgate
 Barry and Wilkinson, Mincing lane
 Chapman W. Beverley, Yorkshire
 Carrington J. Beaumont, Essex
 Champion J. Great St. Helen's,
 Bishopsgate street
 Cannon P. Bridgewater, Somerset
 Cecill J. Birmingham, Warwick
 Carter J. Kingham, Devon
 Clarkson G. Bristol
 Clarke W. Tinterden, Kent
 Chadwin G. Brasington, Derby
 Collinson E. Crooked lane
 Caron and Duffell, Liverpool
 Cooke W. Liverpool
 Del Campo M. Tokenhouse yard
 Davidson J. East India Chambers
 Dewar J. Stamford, Lincolnshire
 Dawson W. Fenchurch street
 Dixon S. Boston
 Dole, Carhampton street, St. Mary le
 Bone
 Davison T. Jun. Yarm
 Darnell T. Billingham, Durham
 Edwards S. and W. B. Edwards,
 Stamford
 Ems W. and P. Church row, Fen-
 church street
 Everett N. Longbridge, Doverell,
 Wilts
 Ford R. Bristol
 Foreman J. Sheerness, Kent
 Ford W. Beckington, Somerset
 Fowler and Antie, Gracechurch street

Friend R. Old Windfor
 Frazer J. and J. T. Frazer, Sloane
 square
 Greaves A. Queen street, Cheapside
 Greenwood G. Kingston upon Hull
 Gregory G. sen. Chester
 Goldney T. B. Seymour court, Buck-
 ingham
 Gammes C. Axminster, Devonshire
 Husband J. Easingwold, Yorkshire
 Hill J. Bristol
 Halliday W. Birmingham
 Hill E. and C. and A. H. Althams,
 Union row, Little Tower hill
 Hughes J. High Holborn
 Herbert J. T. Andover, Hants
 Heathen W. Cockspur street
 Hinkley and Williams, Old Change,
 Cheapside
 Haycock G. & Uxbridge
 Hookham T. Coventry
 Hamerton C. Wansford, Northampton
 Howell E. J. Change Alley
 Humphrys R. Old Jewry
 Hissop and Sadler, Bow lane
 Hicks G. T. Sun street, Bishopsgate
 street
 Hesketh R. Warrington, Lancashire
 Jackson and Riding, Kingston upon
 Hull
 Jennings R. Blankney Pen, Lincoln
 Joseph E. Bury street
 Isaacs B. and M. Bevis, Marks
 Jackson W. Carlisle
 Joseph S. N. Bury street, St. Mary
 Axe
 Kesne S. Upper North place, Gray's
 Inn lane
 Kent E. and F. Mark lane
 Kirkham G. Lancaster
 Laughar A. Birmingham
 Leonard T. Austin square, St. Pancras
 Lewis A. and T. St. James's street
 Leonard J. Little Hainpton, Worces-
 tershire
 Land J. Maidstone, Kent
 Lemoine J. Oxford street
 Latham and Parry, Devonshire square
 Loat W. Little Ormond street
 Morey J. Brixham, Devonshire
 Munn H. Rolyndon, Kent
 Mallabey J. Manchester
 Mason E. Coleman street
 Meate J. Huddersfield
 Miller J. Great Tower street
 Moore W. Salisbury court, Fleet street
 McKenzle W. St. Paul's, Covent
 garden
 Merryman J. Windlebury, Oxfordshire
 Nicholas J. Oxford street
 Newman A. Woodstock, Oxfordshire

Oldfield T. De-tend, Warwickshire
 O'Brien J. Copthall buildings, Throg-
 morion street
 Ogle J. Pickwick, Wiltshire, and W.
 Walron, Liverpool
 Pearson P. Liverpool
 Penfold J. Goring, Sussex
 Parker G. Baudrip, Somerset
 Presbury W. Newington
 Palmer J. Croydon
 Powell and Ormond, Bristol
 Pfeil and Van Voort, Bishopsgate street
 Quarterman W. Godstone
 Ray S. Tannington, Suffolk
 Robinson T. and S. S. Freeman's court,
 Cornhill
 Read W. Crediton, Devon
 Ridsdale F. Leeds, and W. Hamilton,
 Finsbury place
 Rlordon J. Great Dover street
 Raikerd C. St. Philip, and Jacob,
 Gloucester
 Ramsfer E. Stockport
 Smith R. Liverpool
 Savage W. Worcester
 Schroder J. T. Manchester
 Saylor T. Jun. Bungay, Suffolk
 Simeon P. Tokenhouse yard
 Silver R. N. Oxford street
 Sadler J. Bow lane
 Sanders S. Fleet street
 Street J. F. and W. Bucklersbury
 Spitta and co. Lawrence Pountney
 Lane
 Stephenson W. Leeds
 Shoel J. Houndsditch
 Scott J. Witham, Essex
 Swain R. Halifax, J. Swain, Skircote,
 E. Swain, London, H. and J.
 Swain, Halifax, and H. Rams-
 bottom, Bradford, Yorkshire
 Tebbutt R. Loughborough, Leicester
 Tweedale J. Monton Green, Lan-
 cashire
 Voss H. and J. C. Effers, New court,
 Crutched Friars
 Wilton T. St. Clement's, Cornwall
 Wilton W. Blackfriars road
 Waddington J. Bishopsgate street
 Ward W. Hampstead, Middlesex
 Williams W. Meinke, Carmarthen
 Wright J. Nuthampstead, Hertford
 Weston and Thornton, Kingston upon
 Hull
 Wray A. Tokenhouse yard
 Wilmot T. Chelsea
 Wickham C. Ironmonger row
 Wilkinson J. Barley, Herefordshire
 Winbolt and Lukyn, St. Paul's church
 yard
 Yates J. Manchester.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE perpetual vicissitudes of the season, joined with the distresses under which the farmers labour, have greatly retarded, indeed nearly paralyzed, the operations of agriculture. The state of the weather, both in the last and present month, has occasioned bean planting to be very backward, which must have a similar effect on every other branch of the seed business of spring. The wheats, latter sown especially, tares, and clovers, have been partially injured, but probably in very few places beyond recovery, should a favourable spring succeed. Turnips have failed in some districts, and almost every where in point of quality. Sheep have suffered greatly from the severity and changeableness of the weather, and cattle-keeping has been generally a business attended with difficulty; it has nevertheless been, during the present season, the only profitable branch to the corn farmer, and probably the saving of many from ruin, who have had the means and the resolution to pursue it with spirit. There have been no material variations in the price of live stock, which has been for the most part satisfactory to the feeder.

The distresses of the country prove by no means to have been exaggerated, and have at length reached many, or rather all those districts, which were supposed to have been exempt

exempt. The removal of the income tax, and the war tax upon malt, will materially assist the agriculture and manufactures of the country, but are totally inefficient, in themselves, to restore the country to its wonted prosperity and happiness.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 2d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 4s. to 6s.—Bacon 4s.—Irish ditto 3s.—Fat —.—Skins —.—Oil-cake 10l. to 11l. at mill.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 35s. to 68s.—Barley 22s. to 27s.—Oats 14s. to 25s.—The quartern loaf in London 8½d. to 10d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 6l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 5s.

Coals in the pool 1l. 15s. to 2l. 5s. 6d. per chaldron.

Middlesex, March 22.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 29.97. Feb. 23, Wind West.
Lowest 28.53. March 6. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in } 35-hun-
24 hours, } dredths of
an inch. } This sort of
variation has oc-
curred three or
four times in the
course of the
month.

Thermometer.

Highest 55°. Feb. 27, Wind West.
Lowest 24°. — 29, Wind East.

Greatest variation in } 11°. } This variation occur-
24 hours, } red between the morn-
ings of the 28th & 29th
of February; on the
former the mercury
was at 35°, on the latter
at 24°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report is equal to 2½ inches in depth. The season is unquestionably backward, and the temperature has been lower than we usually expect it in this month, the average height of the mercury being rather below 40°: and we have frequently observed in these Reports that vegetation makes very little progress till after we reckon a higher mean temperature than this.

The average height of the barometer is equal to 29.36, which is low compared with the quantity of rain fallen. The number of brilliant days, compared with those on which rain has fallen, is as 11 to 14, the others may be reckoned fair. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points of the horizon.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE past month has been distinguished by the exertions which the people of the whole empire have made to free themselves from the insulting and oppressive impost of the Property-Tax. Never were petitions more general, more earnest, or more unanimous; and, being so, they were happily successful. On the 18th inst. the proposal for continuing this odious tax was rejected in the House of Commons, by a majority of 37, there being 238 against it, and but 201 for it. As tests of political integrity and corruption, we have subjoined lists of the majority and minority; and to their honour we mention the names of Mr. Brougham, Lord Folkestone, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Methuen, Mr. Baring, Lord John Russell, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Coke, Mr. J. Smith, Sir W. Curtis, and Mr. Bennett, as highly distinguished during the late debates on the Military Establishment and the Property Tax.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 282.

A List of the Majority of 238 who voted against the Property Tax.

Abercromby, Hon. J.	Burrell, Hon. P. D.
Althorp, Viscount	—, Sir C.
Anson, Hon. Sir G.	—, Walter
Astell, Wm.	Blackburne, John
Atherley, A.	—, J. I.
Ashurst, W. H.	Butterworth, Jos.
Atkins, John	Byng, Geo.
Allan, Alex.	Caulfield, Hon. H.
Babington, T.	Calcraft, John
Baillie, J. E.	Calley, T.
Barclay, C.	Calvert, C.
Baring, Sir T.	Campbell, Lord J.
—, Alex.	—, Hon. J.
Bastard, E. P.	—, Gen.
Beach, M. H.	Cavendish, Lord G.
—, W. H.	—, Hon. H.
Bennett, Hon. H. G.	—, Hon. C.
Baker, John	Chaloner, Robt.
Birch, Jos.	Chetwode, Sir J.
Bolland, John	Cochrane, Lord
Bonghey, Sir J. F.	Cocks, Hon. J. S.
Brand, Hon. T.	—, Jas.
Brooke, C.	Coote, Sir Eyre
Brougham, H.	Coke, T.
Browne, Ant.	—, E.
Brydges, Sir E.	Cotes, John
Burdett, Sir F.	Cotterell, Sir John
	Crickett,

M m

Crickett, R. A.
Curtis, Sir W.
Dickinson, Wm.
Doveton, Gabriel
Douglas, Hon. F. S.
——, W. R. K.
Dowdeswell, J. E.
Drummond, G. H.
Dugdale, D. S.
Duncannon, Visc.
Duncombe, W.
Dundas, Hon. L.
——, C.
Dunlope, Jas.
Ebrington, Visc.
Egerton, Sir J. G.
Elliot, Rt. Hon. W.
Ellison, Cuthbert
Evelyn, Lyndon
Fazakerley, J. N.
Fane, John
Fellowes, Hon. N.
Ferguson, Sir R. C.
Finlay, Kirkman
Fitzgerald, Lord W.
Fitzroy, Lord J.
Foley, Hon. A.
——, T.
Folkes, Sir M. B.
Folkestone, Lord
Forbes, C.
Frank, Frank
Franco, Ralph
Fynes, H.
Gascoyne, Isaac
Gaskell, Benj.
Gordon, Robt.
Graham, Sir J.
Grenfell, Pascoe
Grenville, Right
Hon. T.
Guise, Sir Wm.
Harcourt, John
Harvey, C.
Hall, Benj.
Hammersley, Hugh
Hanbury, W.
Heathcote, Sir G.
Heron, Sir Robt.
Hornby, E.
Holdsworth, A. H.
Horne, Wm.
Howard, Hon. W.
Howorth, Hum.
Hughes, W. L.
Hurst, Robt.
Jervoise, J. J.
Jones, John
Keck, G. A. L.
Kerrison, Sir E.
King, Sir J. D.
Knox, T.
Lambton, John
Langton, W. G.
Leader, Wm.
Lefevre, C. S.
Lemon, Sir Wm.
Lester, B. L.

Lewis, Frankland
Lloyd, Sir E.
——, J. M.
Lowndes, Wm.
Lopez, Sir M.
Lubbock, Sir John
Lyttleton, Hon. W.
Lyster, Richard
Macdonald, Jas.
——, R. G.
Mackintosh, Sir J.
Manning, Wm.
Madocks, W. A.
Maitland, Hon. A.
Manners, Lord C.
Marratt, Jos.
Martin, H.
——, John
Methuen, Paul
Mills, C.
Milton, Visc.
Monck, Sir C.
Montgomery, Sir J.
Moore, Peter
Mordaunt, Sir C.
Morgan, Sir C.
——, Chas.
Morland, S. B.
Morpeth, Visc.
Morritt, J. B.
Mostyn, Sir T.
Molynaux, H. H.
Newman, R. W.
Neville, Hon. R.
Newport, Sir John
North, Dudley
Nothey, Wm.
Nugent, Lord
Osborne, Lord E.
Ossulston, Lord
Owen, Sir John
Palmer, Col.
Patten, B. P.
Peel, Sir R.
Peirse, H.
Pelham, Hon. C. A.
——, Hon. G. A.
Pellew, Hon. P. B.
Pechell, Sir T.
Phillips, G.
Piggott, Sir A.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon.
W. C.
Pollington, Visc.
Ponsonby, Rt. Hon.
G.
——, Hon.
F. C.
Powlett, Hon. W. V.
Preston, Richard
Price, Richard
Pritt, Hon. F. A.
Pym, F.
Ramsden, J. C.
Rancliffe, Lord
Rashleigh, Wm.
Richardson, Wm.
Ridley, Sir M. W.

Romilly, Sir S.
Rowley, Sir W.
Russell, Lord W.
——, Lord J.
——, R. G.
——, M.
St. Paul, Sir H.
——, H. H.
Sebright, Sir J.
Scudamore, R. P.
Sharpe, R.
Shelley, Sir T.
Simeon, Sir John
Smith, John
——, G.
——, Sam.
——, Abel
——, Christ.
——, T. Ashton
——, Wm.
Smyth, J. H.
Shaw, Sir J.
Staniforth, John
Stanley, Lord
Spiers, Arch.
Simeon, G.
Taylor, C.
——, M. A.
Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Thompson, T.
Thornton, Wm.
Townshend, Lord C.
——, Lord J.
Tyrwhit, T. D.
——, W. D.
Vyse, R. W. H.

Waldegrave, Hon. W.
Walpole, Hon. Gen.
Warre, John A.
Webster, Sir G.
Wedderburn, Sir D.
Wellesley, W. P.
T. L.
Western, Ch. C.
Wharton, John
Whitmore, T.
Wilkins, Walter
Williams, Owen
——, Sir R.
——, R.
Wilberforce, Wm.
Wright, J. A.
Wynn, Sir W. W.
Wynn, Chas. W.
Wyatt, C.
Teller.
Freemantle, Wm.
——
Paired off.
Halsey, Jos.
Miller, Sir T.
Winnington, Sir F.
Bradshaw, R. H.
Horner, Francis
Russell, Lord G. W.
Tavistock, Marq.
Davenport, Davies
Markham, Adm.
Shaw, Benj.
Hamilton, Sir H. D.
Geary, Sir W.
Grosvenor, Gen.

*A List of the Minority of 201 who voted
in favour of the Property Tax.*

Abercromby, R.
Acland, Sir T.
Addington, Right
Hon. J. H.
Alexander, J.
Apsley, Lord
Arbuthnot, Right
Hon. C.
Anstruther, Sir J.
Beaumont, Col.
Bagwell, Right Hon.
W.
Bankes, H.
Barne, M.
Bathurst, Right
Hon. C.
Beresford, Lord G.
Binning, Lord
Blachford, B. P.
Blake, V.
Bloomfield, Sir B.
Bourne, W. S.
Bridport, Lord
Broadhead, T. H.
Brooke, C.
Brnen, —
Buller, J.
——, Sir E.
Cockerell, Sir C.
Calvert, J.
——, Nich.
Canning, G.
Cartwright, W. H.
Castlereagh, Visc.
Chute, W.
Chaplin, C.
Clements, J. H.
Clerk, Sir G.
Clive, Visc.
——, H.
Colquhoun, A.
Courtenay, W.
——, T. P.
Cranbourne, Lord
Croker, J. W.
Curzon, Hon. R.
Cawthorne, J. F.
Dashwood, G.
Davies, H.
——, H. jun.
Dawkins, H.
Dawson, G.
Delgarno, —
De Roos, —
Denys, Sir G.
Douglas, W.
Drummond, J.
Dufferin, Lord
Duigenan,

Duigenan, P.
Dundas, Right Hon.
W.

Duncombe, C.
Egerton, W.
Ellison, R.
Elmley, Visc.
Estcourt, T. G.
Fane, Sir H.
Farquhar, J.
Farmer, S.
Faulkner, Sir F.
Ferguson, J.
Featherstone, Sir T.
Finch, Hon. E.
Fitzgerald, Right
Hon. W.

Foster, T. L.
Folkes, E.
Frazer, C. M.
Garrow, Sir W.
Gell, P.
Gipps, E.
Giddy, D.
Gierawly, Lord
Goulding, E.
Gooch, J. S.
Goulburn, H.
Gower, Earl
Grant, C.
—, C. jun.
—, A.

Graves, Lord
Hart, Gen.
Hill, Sir G.
Holford, J. P.
Holmes, Sir L.
—, W.
Honeyman, R.
Hope, Hon. A.
—, Sir G.
Houblon, J. A.
Howard, Greville
Hume, Sir A.
Huskisson, Rt. Hon.
W.

Jackson, Sir T.
Jenkinson, Hon. C.
Jolliffe, H.
Irving, T.
Jocelyn, Visc.
Kirkwall, Visc.
Lacoe, E. K.
Lamb, T. P.
Leigh, R. H.
—, C.

Littleton, E. J.
Lockhart, J. J.
—, W. E.
Loftus, W.
Long, Rt. Hon. C.
Lovaine, Lord
Lowther, Lord
—, J.
—, Hon. H.
Lushington, Sir R.
Macnaughten, E. N.

Magin, Sir R.
Marjoribanks, Sir J.
March, Earl
May, Sir J.
Meade, Hon. J.
Mellish, W.
Moore, Lord H.
Morris, R.
Moorson, R.
Mundy, E. M.
Naper, J.
Neale, Sir H.
Newark, Visc.
Nicholl, Sir J.
Onslow, T. C.
Osborn, J.
Paget, Hon. E.
—, Hon. C.
—, Hon. B.
Palmer, J.
Palmerston, Visc.
Peel, Right Hon. R.
Percy, Hon. T.
Phipps, Hon. E.
Pitt, W. M.
—, T.

Pocock, W.
Pole, Right Hon.
W. W.
Pringle, Sir W.
Protheroe, E.
Pennant, J. D.
Riddell, Sir J.
Robinson, J.
—, Rt. Hon.

F.
Rose, Rt. Hon. G.
Round, J.
Ryder, Rt. Hon. R.
Scott, Sir W.
—, S.

Seymour, Lord R.
Shepherd, Sir S.
Singleton, M.
Somerville, Sir M.
Spencer, Sir B.
Stewart, Sir W.
—, Hon. A.
Stirling, Sir W.
Sutton, Right Hon.
C. M.

Sullivan, Rt. Hon. J.
Sumner, G. H.
Swann, H.
Sykes, Sir M.
Taylor, J.
Teed, J.
Thornton, S.
Thynne, Lord J.
Tomline, E.
Townsend, Hon. W.
Trefusis, Hon. C. R.
Tremayne, J. H.
Vansittart, Rt. Hon.
N.
Vanderheyden, D.
Vernon, G. G. V.

Vernon, G. V.
Wallace, Rt. Hon. T.
Walpole, Lord
Ward, R.
Warrender, Sir G.
Wemyss, Gen.
Weatherall, C.
White, M.
Wigram, R.
Wilbraham, E. B.
Wilder, F.
Wilson, T.
Wise, A.
Wood, T.
Wrottesley, H.
Yorke, Rt. Hon. C.
—, Sir J.

Teller.
Long, Rt. Hon. C.

Paired off.

Fitzhugh.
Keene.
Clive.
Leslie.
Bankes.
Bentinck.
Worcester.
Deshorough.
Strahan.
Compton.
Milne.
Neville.
Summing.

In sincerely congratulating the country on this great triumph of the Constitution over ministerial cupidity, we wish we could, at the same time, have complimented either the people or the parliament for a sensible and discriminating respect for PRINCIPLES. Except in the resolutions passed in Middlesex, the justice of the late wars, the cause of all the miseries of the people, has no where been questioned; nor was any protest any where entered against what is now passing under British influence in France, or against the violation of the Convention of Paris, which is the proximate cause of the unsettled state of France, and therefore of all Europe.

Ought any man who approved of, and encouraged the late wars, which spread desolation over the fairest countries in Europe, to consider it a hardship to pay in his purse for those measures which cost millions their lives, limbs, habitations, and estates? Did they consider it as nothing to fan the flames of war, to destroy the cause of liberty, and to exterminate the French; because, being determined to be free, they resisted foreign invaders and despotic confederacies during twenty years?

Liberty is, however, put down; and the illustrious men who fought in her sacred cause are driven into exile over the four quarters of the world—but, can a peace founded on such results accord with the MORAL SENSE of mankind; and can any peace, in opposition to that sense, be solid or durable, or exist in the true spirit of peace? If the people who object to large military establishments, and to taxes to support those establishments, do not feel this part of their case, the ministers of England justly feel it. These well know, that a family which in exile forgot nothing and learnt nothing, cannot be supported

on the French throne but by the force of arms, constantly acting against the moral sense of the people: they know that Wellington's Convention of Paris cannot be violated, and the French patriots proscribed, put to death, and exiled, but by the constant fear or action of the bayonet; and they know, from all history, that extensive foreign possessions, which interfere with the pride, policy, or interests of other nations, cannot be maintained but by great and imposing military establishments.

Is it not the system of our foreign policy, then, to which the people of England ought to object, and not to those taxes which are requisite to support the forces that are necessary to sustain it? Why is a great military establishment now necessary in France? Is not the peace at variance with the moral sense of the French people? Is not the moral sense of all Europe offended by the disregard of the twelfth article of Wellington's Treaty of Paris? Had that article been respected, or were it even now respected, though Ney and Labedoyere cannot be restored to life, would not that act of good faith give calm to France, and peace and confidence to all Europe? Is, or is not, Louis XVIII. forced on the French people; and, if he is, can it be more than the name of peace while that force continues to be exerted? Is it yet too late to allow that great and gallant people to choose their own chief and form of government? Is not this the right of all people, and is not the deprivation of that right of the French people, the true cause of extensive military establishments, and of the frightful taxes which we are called on to endure?

If the evidence of facts should occasion these questions to be answered in the affirmative, is it not the duty of the people of England to petition for the re-call of the British troops from France—against further interference in French affairs—for due respect to all treaties, and particularly to the Convention of Paris; and will they not, in the cause of justice, liberty, and humanity, effectually, consistently, and honourably sustain their best interests?

On the 12th the Duke of BEDFORD, after an able speech, in which he questioned the necessity of the late wars, and the justice of the foreign and domestic policy of administration, moved for a committee to enquire into the state of the nation. His motion was

lost by 69,—against it 140; and the following is a list of the minority.

Minority in the Lords on the Duke of Bedford's motion for a Committee to inquire into the State of the Nation.

PRESENT.

Duke of Sussex	Earl of Lauderdale
Gloucester	Rosslyn
Somerset	Grey
Bedford	Kingston
Marq. Buckingham	Visc. Torrington
Lansdowne	Lord Saye and Sele
Wellesley	King
Earl of Essex	Montfort
Cowper	Foley
Jersey	Holland
Stanhope	Bulkeley
Fitzwilliam	Grenville
Carnarvon	Auckland
Fortescue	Somers
Besborough	Lynedoch.
Darnley	

PROXIES.

Duke of Kent	Earl of Breadalbane
Leinster	Darlington
Argyll	Ossory
Grafton	Waldegrave
Devonshire	Viscount Clifden
Marq. of Blandford	Anson
Downshire	Hereford
Douglas	Lord Carrington
Earl St. Vincent	Ashburton
Spencer	Braybrook
Albemarle	Glastonbury
Thanet	Sondes
Ilchester	Cawdor
Grosvenor	St. John
Suffolk	Lillford
Cork	Crewe
Guildford	Dundas
Charlemont	Yarborough
Donoughmore	Hutchinson
Derby	Ducie

Present, 31; Proxies, 40.

The Bishop of Norwich paired off for the Contents with the Bishop of Chester.

On the 9th, Mr. WESTERN, after an excellent speech on the deplorable state of the agricultural interests, and on the impossibility which is felt of at once paying rents and taxes, moved the following resolutions, the consideration of which was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

1. That the portion of the community, whose capitals are engaged in agriculture, as well as those numerous classes whose employment depends thereon, are at present suffering under the pressure of unexampled distress.

2. That the continuance of such distress is fraught with extreme danger to the most important interests of the country.

3. That the demand for the extended produce of our agriculture is, at this time, insufficient

insufficient to produce that price, which is necessary to cover the heavy charges and burthens upon it.

4. That the demand for barley has been very materially reduced by the excessive duties to which it is subjected, in the course of the various operations which adapt it to the use of the consumer.

5. That the continuance of those duties, during peace, when the facility of smuggling is so much increased, cannot fail to injure the home manufacture of spirits, which must still further diminish the demand for barley.

6. That it is therefore necessary to reduce the duties on malt, beer, and spirits.

7. That in order to equalise the supply of grain, and promote its cultivation, it is desirable that an appropriation should be made from the extra produce of abundant harvests, to supply the deficiency of seasons less favourable.

8. That the admission of foreign corn to be warehoused, prevents such application of our own occasional abundance, and assigns to foreign agriculture the formation of those stores, which might otherwise be created from the produce of our own.

9. That it is therefore expedient to repeal so much of an act of last session for the regulation of the Corn Trade, as permits the warehousing of foreign corn at all times, duty free.

10. That in order further to promote the appropriation of a part of our present abundance, and reserve it for future consumption, it is expedient to aid the means of those individuals, who may be disposed so to employ their capitals, by an advance of Exchequer Bills, to a limited amount.

11. That excessive taxation renders it necessary to give protection to all articles, the produce of our own soil, against similar articles, the growth of foreign countries, not subject to the same burthens, and, in conformity with that policy, which has been uniformly observed, of protecting by duties and encouraging by bounties or drawbacks, all our manufactures.

12. That it is therefore expedient to impose additional duties and restrictions on the importation of all articles the produce of foreign agriculture.

13. That it is expedient, under due limitation, to encourage, by bounty or drawback, the exportation of the redundant produce of the agriculture of the United Kingdom.

14. That the Tithe, and the Poor Rates, to the payment of which, those whose capitals are engaged in agriculture are almost exclusively subjected, have recently been felt to press with increasing and unexampled severity, and that it is therefore necessary to relieve them, as far as possible, from the operation of other burthens.

A message of the Prince Regent, respecting a suitable provision for the approaching marriage of the Princess Charlotte to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, was submitted to a committee of the House of Commons, on Friday the 17th, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the sum granted for the annual expences should be 60,000*l.* of which 10,000*l.* to be reserved for her privy purse. In the event of the Prince dying first, her Royal Highness is to enjoy the full income of 60,000*l.* per annum; and, if she die first, the Prince is to enjoy an income of 50,000*l.* per annum. Beside this, the Committee voted 60,000*l.* to purchase furniture, plate, jewels, &c. by way of outfit; and an intimation was given, that it was not improbable, a further application might be made to Parliament, to provide a residence for the Royal Pair, none having yet been fixed upon. The house agreed, *una voce*, in these grants.

FRANCE.

The French Budget presents a total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of nearly 826 millions of francs, about 34 millions and a half sterling, for the current year; and a total receipt of nearly 827, rather more than 34 millions and a half sterling. The receipts, or ways and means, consist of the ordinary direct taxes upon land, personal and moveable property, doors and windows, and patents, to the amount of nearly nine millions sterling; duties on registers, woods, salt, tobacco, customs, and indirect contributions to the amount of thirteen millions and a half sterling; the extraordinary taxes are 50 per cent. additional upon the tax on landed property, about 3,600,000*l.* sterling; 75 per cent. addition to the tax on moveable and personal property, about 900,000*l.* sterling; 60 per cent. addition to the tax on windows and doors; 125 per cent. addition to the duty on patents, amounting to about 800,000*l.* The ordinary expences are the Funded Debt, Annuities, and Pensions, between five and six millions sterling; Foreign Affairs, 300,000*l.* sterling; Minister of the Interior, 600,000*l.*; War, nearly nine millions sterling; Marine, two millions; Negotiations, 500,000*l.*; the King's Civil List, 1,040,000*l.* sterling; and the Royal Family, near 340,000*l.*

General Boyer has been sentenced to death for delivering Martinique to Napoleon; Louis, in what he calls his clemency, has commuted the punishment into twenty years' imprisonment!

INCIDENTS

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON; *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

SUCH is the severity of the taxes, that it appears, by returns to Parliament, that 1163 Exchequer Processes for taxes and arrears, were issued in 1813; 1609 in 1814; and 2458 in 1815.

At the close of a severe contest, for the office of Coroner, the numbers were for Stirling 1763; Taylor 1614; and Gude 1596.

The friends of the MINOR INSTITUTE for promoting, upon an economical plan, the circulation of literary and scientific knowledge among the middle classes of society, held a meeting last month at King's Arms Hall, Cornhill; JOHN WILKS, esq. in the chair; who, in an eloquent and impressive speech, submitted to a numerous and respectable company, the outlines of the plan. Resolutions were formed to carry it into effect, and many names were received, both as proprietors and subscribers.

An annual general meeting of the Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London, and parts adjacent, was held on the 10th of January, at the City Public Kitchen, Blackfriars; R. CLARK, esq. chamberlain of London, in the chair. It appeared that, in the last winter, one hundred and eighty chaldrons of coals were purchased, which yielded on re-sale one hundred and ninety-two chaldrons thirty-one bushels. These were mostly sold at the reduced price of 9d. per bushel, between the 16th of January, and the 28th of March. The avidity with which recommendations were sought from subscribers, and the gratitude expressed by the applicants, evinced the value and importance of this relief, which extended to not less than one thousand five hundred necessitous families, in different parts of the metropolis. The loss incurred by the sale of coals during the last winter was not so great as in the former year, owing to the reduced price of the article, being but 495l. 12s. 1d. With a view of extending the benefits of this charity as widely as possible, a judicious regulation was adopted by the committee last winter, whereby the portage of coals was rendered as cheap to applicants residing at a considerable distance, as to those in the vicinity of the Public Kitchen. The coals sold by the association, being always of the best quality, will go much further in the consumption than the ordinary kinds sold at chandlers' shops; the measure is also better, it is supposed nearly one peck in a bushel; and the committee, by purchasing large quantities, and at the most eligible times, have considerable advantages in price, quality, and measure, the salvage on the latter nearly

defraying the expence of the men necessarily attending the delivery.

A numerous and respectable county meeting took place on the 5th ult. at the Mermaid-Tavern, Hackney, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the Tax on Income, and the intended Military Establishment: a petition, founded upon the following energetic resolutions, was moved by Mr. BENTLEY, and agreed upon with only one dissentient voice.

"Resolved, That this meeting has learnt with feelings of the greatest alarm, and of deep abhorrence, the intention of his Majesty's ministers to renew that most odious, most vexatious, and most degrading of all imposts, the Tax on Income.

"That such intention is a manifest contempt of the opinions and feelings of the people of England, clearly and unanimously expressed, and an utter disregard of public decency, and of the personal honour of his Majesty's ministers, who stand solemnly pledged to the people not to continue this hateful tax beyond the year for which it was last renewed.

"That this tax was at first submitted to as a temporary expedient to relieve the embarrassments of government in the prosecution of a war, whose object perpetually varied with its success, and which has ended in the pretended attainment of a result denied and rejected at the outset, as well by the government as by the people.

"That the people of this country are as much entitled to be honestly dealt with, and to be treated with as much good faith, as the Bourbons of France or Spain; and are as much entitled to have engagements made with them by ministers, and sanctioned by Parliament, faithfully performed, as *Louis the Desired*, or *Ferdinand the Beloved*, have to the performance of engagements in support of their despotisms, which engagements have neither been sanctioned by the Parliament nor by the people.

"That we have a right to expect that this tax shall cease with the war, under colour of which it was imposed, and that it is the duty of the people of England to insist upon and demand the fulfilment of the engagements so solemnly entered into with them.

"That the renewal of this tax can have no other object (now that we are assured by his Majesty's ministers that we are at peace with all the world,) but to enable them to continue the enormous expenditure under which we have so long and so uselessly, if not so mischievously, submitted.

That

"That when the ministers openly and undisguisedly avow their intentions to break their pledged faith to the country, in continuing taxes during peace which were passed to continue during war only, and also in their adoption of measures which cannot be mistaken to have for their object the creation of a standing army, it is high time the people should bestir themselves, and remonstrate against such unconstitutional proceedings.

"That, it is practicable by retrenchment and economy, so to reduce the expenditure of government in time of peace, as to render unnecessary the longer continuance not only of the Property-tax, but of every other war-tax.

"That, unless such retrenchment is immediately begun and carried into full effect, a national bankruptcy will soon be the consequence.

"That the continuance of so large a standing army, as now proposed, in time of apparent peace, (unless, indeed, while actually at peace with Louis the 18th, we are virtually at war with his people,) is contrary to the constitution, and is the means the best adapted to reduce us to the same state of slavery as the people of France and Spain; and that such a standing army is unnecessary to a good government, and can only be desired by a bad one, and is calculated to produce the reciprocal effect of taxation and despotism, and utterly to destroy every vestige of our ancient liberties."

"That, as Englishmen, we protest against the keeping up a standing army for the purpose of maintaining despotism any where, because we do not feel that the slavery of any country can add to the freedom of our own, and that we never can countenance the murders and persecutions which its presence has enabled, and may continue to enable, a foreign despotism to effect against the people it professes to govern.

"That with annual taxes extorted from the hard earnings of the people, equal to the whole amount of the national debt in the latter years of the reign of George the Second, the name of taxes ought not to be mentioned but for the purpose of reducing them."

An unusually numerous meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders, of the city, also lately took place, for the same purpose, at the Mansion-house; when a petition was unanimously resolved upon.

Gas-lights have been lately introduced in Finsbury-square, where they appear, perhaps, to more advantage than in any other part of the metropolis. They are on handsome pillars of cast-iron, standing on the kirk, between the foot and carriage pavement; and 18 of these real lights are substituted for upwards of 100 of the old

lamps, which did but render darkness visible, and diffuse a finer and more extensive light than any number of oil lamps could possibly produce.

MARRIED.

G. P. Bridgtower, M. B. to Miss M. L. Leach, of Hampstead.

At Chelsea, the Rev. Henry Townley, to Miss Catherine Townley, of Ramsgate.

Mr. Charles Fenn, of Pentonville, to Miss Ann Tingle, of Holborn.

Mr. John Doubleday, to Miss Sarah Playbe, of Bedford-street, Covent-Garden.

At Lambeth, Mr. William Henry Gray, to Miss Ann Wyatt.

Thomas Rowsell, esq. of Burrows'-buildings, Blackfriars'-road, to Miss Hall, of Nelson-square.

Mr. James Sabine, of Islington, to Miss Susannah Black, of York-street, Covent-Garden.

Mr. Robert Bell, of White Lion-street, Norton Falgate, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of King-street, Cheapside.

Mr. Thomas Boosey, jun. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Elizabeth Chater, of Upper Thames-street.

John Lavicount Anderdon, esq. of New-street, Spring Gardens, to Anna Maria, daughter of William Manning, esq. M. P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. George Bridges, of Lawford, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.

George Albert, esq. deputy inspector of hospitals to the forces, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Braintree.

John Janson, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Mary Clayton, of Highbury-place, Islington.

Mr. Hicks Deacle, to Miss Mary Gunnell, of Cowley-street.

Mr. George Richards, of Bridgewater-square, to Miss Sarah Nichlin, of Aldersgate-street.

George Bodley, esq. D.A.C.G. to Miss Alicia Wilson, of Basinghall-street.

Samuel Abbott, esq. to Miss Sarah Miers, of the Strand.

E. F. Ackers, esq. of Beremede priory, to Miss Dewhurst, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Mr. John Welch, of Skinner-street, to Miss Davis, of East Lydford.

John Laxton Sweet, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Caroline Macmurdo, of Clapton.

M. W. Boyle, esq. of Friday-street, to Miss E. Meek, of Coleman-st. buildings.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir James Fellowes, to Miss Elizabeth James, of Adbury.

George Henry Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Jane Lang, of Portland-place.

Benjamin Hall, esq. of Nelson-square, to Miss Pugh, of Newington-place.

Wm.

Wm. Metcalfe, jnn. esq. of Tynemouth House, Northumberland, to Miss Mary Ann Plowman, of Wimbledon Common.

DIED.

In Dove-court, Lombard-street, the wife of Mr. Richard Chambers.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mr. Thomas Cowling Taylor.

At Mahon, in Minorca, Mary, wife of Colonel Cunynghame, and youngest daughter of the late Lord Thurlow.

In Baker-street, 79, John Tasker, esq.

In Duke-street, St. James's, the wife of Edward Stewart, esq.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, D. Gray, esq. many years secretary of legation and chargé des affaires at the courts of Dresden and Berlin: he died universally regretted.

In Sise-lane, Duncan Hunter, esq. much and justly lamented.

At Hobart house, 78, Albinia, Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire; a lady who was much distinguished in her fashionable career.

At Hackney, 60, Mr. Joseph Boughton.

In Upper Guildford-street, the wife of William Edwards, esq. highly respected.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, 52, Mr. William Renger.

In Old Broad-street, Miss Elizabeth Harriet Reid.

In Newington Green, Francis Hebdon esq.

In Doughty-street, 66, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Storks.

In Islington-road, Mrs. Mary Caulfield, much lamented.

In James-street, Covent-Garden, 63, Capt. Augustus J. Applegarth, late of the E. I. Co.'s service.

In St. James's-place, Sir John Lubbock, bart. many years an eminent banker of the firm Forster, Lubbock, and Co.

In Aldermanbury, 82, Swan Downer, esq. the greater part of his property is bequeathed for the formation and aid of charitable institutions.

At Stamford-hill, James Bishop, esq.

In the Strand, Mr. William Holmes, greatly lamented.

In Strafford-place, Pimlico, 83, James Wiss, esq.

On Blackheath, Augustus Frederic Spence, esq.

At Kensington, Charles Young, esq. Lieut. R. N.

On China Terrace, Lambeth, Charles Septimus Portal, esq.

At Fryern-house, 82, John Bacon, esq. many years the much-esteemed receiver of the revenue of the first fruits, and in all the relations of life a truly honest man.

On Clapham-Common, 22, Mr. W. H. Crowder.

In Upper Guildford-street, of apoplexy, Joseph Drey, esq. a considerable coal-merchant of Bankside.

In Leicester-square, 79, Le Marquis Joseph de la Valle.

In Sloane-street, William Allen, M.D. lately attached to the medical staff of the British forces in France.

On Chapel-street, Lisson green, Mrs. Mary Capbell.

In Beaufort-buildings, Strand, 63, Mrs. Martha Bond.

At Homerton, Mr. Edward Baker, geographer; a man of rare and superior ability in science and literature: as a mathematician, a geographer, a genealogist, and antiquary. His excellent maps, both ancient and modern, have made him known, and will perpetuate his memory, as the father of many improvements in geographic science which have appeared since the days of D'Anville and de la Rochette. No eulogy will be necessary upon his worth after the very handsome mention of his name by Lord Hardwicke, in his "Athenian Letters," and Archdeacon Cox in his "Travels."

In Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, Mrs. Isabella Scott.

On the New Steyne, Brighton, 54, Joseph de Mendoza Rios, F.R.S. a native of Spain, well known for his writings on nautical astronomy.

In Union-street, Lambeth, Mrs. D. W. Cooke Brett, lamented.

At Old Brompton, the widow of Major Haviland, of the 45th regt.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Dowager Lady Hamilton, widow of General Sir Robert Hamilton, bart.

In Southampton-buildings, Holborn, 29, Lieut. Austin.

In Doughty-street, 22, Miss Eliza Marsden.

In Albemarle-street, 89, Mrs. Barnard.

In Colebrook-row, Islington, 60, Mr. Godfrey.

At Lambeth, 75, the Rev. Dr. Vyse, archdeacon of Litchfield and Coventry, and Chancellor of that diocese.

At Deptford, 57, Mrs. Frances Kendall.

In Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, 62, Thomas Dale, M.D.

At Clapham, 90, Mrs. Wrather.

In Queen-square, Bath, 92, the Right Hon. Samuel Viscount Hood. His lordship commenced his naval career as midshipman on board the Romney, of 64 guns, in 1740; and in 1746 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the Winchelsea frigate, of 20 guns; in which, during a severe engagement with a French frigate of superior force, he was wounded. In 1754 he was further promoted to the rank of commander, and to the command of the Jamaica sloop-of-war, and in July 1756 he was appointed by Commodore Holmes as his captain. The peace that took place in 1763 left him unemployed for a short time, and in 1768 he hoisted a broad pendant as Commodore, and the command

command of Boston was assigned to him. Here he continued for some time, and greatly distinguished himself; and in 1778 he was made resident commissioner of the Dock-yard at Portsmouth. On the 26th of April, in the same year, he had the dignity of baronet conferred on him.—In September 1780, a promotion of post-captains to the rank of rear-admirals took place, in which his lordship was included; he hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, on board the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, relinquishing his situation as commissioner, and sailed for the West Indies, where he greatly distinguished himself in the actions with *Comte de Grasse*; but particularly in that of the 12th of April, 1782; for which, on the 28th of May following, he was created Baron Hood, of Catherington, which was afterwards, on his lordship's being created Viscount Hood, transferred to his lady by the style of Baroness Hood, with the remainder to her issue, and, at her death, enjoyed by the present Viscount. In May 1784 his lordship was chosen member for Westminster, and on the 30th of April, 1786, he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and on the 24th of September, 1787, made Vice-Admiral of the Blue. On the appointment of the Earl of Chatham as first Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Hood, in June 1788, took his seat as one of the members of that board; and on an armament being fitted out against Spain and Russia in 1790 and 1791, his lordship was appointed to the command of squadrons; but from the differences with those powers being adjusted before he sailed, he struck his flag on each occasion. In June 1792 he was again made Port-Admiral at Portsmouth, and held his seat at the Admiralty Board. During this period one of the cruizers that sailed under his lordship's orders captured the *San Jago*, an extremely valuable Spanish register-ship, which had been previously taken by a French privateer, for which he received several thousand pounds as prize-money.—In 1793 his lordship was appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, where his deeds at *Toulon* and *Corsica* are well known; and in December 1794 he returned through ill health. On the death of the *Marquis Townshend*, in 1795, his lordship was elected an elder brother of the *Trinity-house*, and in April 1796, on the death of *Sir Hugh Palliser*, appointed Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*, which is now vacant. His lordship was the second Senior Admiral on the list, now filled by the Earl of *St. Vincent*.

At *Hayes*, in *Middlesex*, *Wm. Walker*, esq. of the *Manor-house*, whose eminent abilities as a practical Astronomer, and agreeable delivery as an orator, have instructed and amused the young people of this country for many years. This gentle-

man was the son of *Adam Walker*, esq. formerly of *Conduit-street*, *Hanover-square*, who has long been equally celebrated for his perspicuous and familiar Lectures on *Natural Philosophy*; and brother to *Dean Walker*, esq. who still continues the same course of lectures which his father originally read with so much credit. By the simple and agreeable mode which *Mr. Wm. Walker* contrived of representing the motions and appearances of the heavenly bodies in his *Eidouranon*, an interest was given to this divine science, which could scarcely be created by any other means; also the clearness of his delivery, joined to a selection of those branches of astronomy best calculated to please, and excite the attention of a general audience, were such as must be long remembered with pleasure by all who have ever heard him. His knowledge of the properties of instruments, and of the best principles on which they ought to be constructed, was exceeded by none: the collection too which he has left behind him, is, perhaps, the first this day in existence for exhibiting the successive changes and improvements that have taken place in this highly important and ingenious department of the arts, from the earliest period down to the present time—he has also collected together a rare and valuable library of books, relating to his favourite science, and always embraced the opportunity of adding to it, whatever was deemed curious or worthy the attention of the learned. By the death of *Captain Mendoza y Rios*, and of *Mr. Walker*, both events having taking place within a fortnight of each other, this country has to lament the loss of one of its most able theoretical; and of one of its best practical astronomers. *Mr. Walker's* talents were not merely confined to astronomy: he acquired no inconsiderable knowledge of the modern languages, and was well versed in the *Greek* and *Latin Classics*. At an early period of life he visited most of the principal cities on the *Continent*, with his father and another gentleman, and remembered well their most curious exhibitions of art and nature. His conversation was extremely polite and agreeable—and few possessed more general information, or could recite more amusing anecdotes, especially of literary and scientific men. The writer of this will long remember the pleasure he always received in his company, and the regret he felt when his health began to decline. But the qualities for which *Mr. W.* must have been most admired, were the sincerity of his friendship, his generous hospitality, and his zealous activity to promote the interest and happiness of those to whom he was attached, especially if they possessed the least taste for science or the arts. His health had been in a very precarious state during the last three years, which pro-

ceeded originally from a severe cold. He died on Sunday evening, the 10th of March, in his 50th year; leaving an amiable widow and family to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and an indulgent father. Nor shall his surviving friends cease to cherish the memory of his great virtues, talents, and personal worth.

The *Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan*, whose death was noticed in our last volume, left England in 1796 for the East Indies, where he for several years held the office of vice-provost of the College of Fort William, Bengal; and particularly distinguished himself on his return by the zeal which he manifested for the introduction and propagation of the precepts of Christianity among the natives of the East. In 1804 he gave 200 guineas to the University of Cambridge as a prize for the best English prose dissertation on the best means of civilizing the British empire in India, and of diffusing the light of religion among its inhabitants: it was adjudged to the performance of the Rev. James Bryce, which was printed in an octavo volume in 1810. From the following list of Dr. Buchanan's publications it will appear that most of them originated in the same laudable solicitude for the conversion of the Heathen:—"Memoir of the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in British India," 4to. 1805. "The Star in the East," a sermon delivered in the church of St. James, Bristol, for the benefit of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, June 12, 1809. "Three Sermons on the Jubilee," 8vo. 1810. "A Sermon preached before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, June 12, 1810." "Christian Researches in Asia," 8vo. 1811. "The Three Eras of Light," being two discourses preached before the University of Cambridge, July 1, 1810, 8vo. 1811. "The Healing Waters of Bethesda," a sermon preached at Buxton, 1811. "Sermons on interesting subjects," 8vo. 1812. "A brief View of the State of the Colonies of Great Britain and of her Asiatic Empire in respect to Religion and Instruction," 8vo. 1813. "A Letter to the Hon. East India Company, in reply to the Statements of Charles Buller, esq. M.P. concerning the idol Juggernaut," 8vo. 1813. About three years since, Dr. Buchanan announced his intention of visiting Palestine and Syria for the purpose of ascertaining the state and wants of the Christians in those parts; and at the time of his death, which happened on the 9th of February, 1815, he was actually engaged in superintending an edition of the New Testament in Syriac for their use.

Mr. W. Nicholson, whose death was announced in a former number of our Magazine, was born in 1753, in London, where his father practised the law, as a solicitor in the Inner Temple. The son received his

education at a school in the north of Yorkshire; but at the age of sixteen he entered into the East India service, in which he made two voyages before the year 1773. He was afterwards employed in the country trade in India; but, in 1776, he was engaged on the Continent as a commercial agent to the late Mr. Wedgewood. Soon after this he settled in London, and became a teacher of mathematics; to which profession he added that of an author, translating from the French with great facility, and publishing, besides many useful compilations of his own, chiefly on historical and scientific subjects. In 1781 he printed an "Introduction to Natural Philosophy," in two volumes octavo; which work was well received. In the year following Mr. Nicholson published a new edition of Ralph's Survey of the Public Buildings of London and Westminster, with additions. In 1784 he brought out his "Navigator's Assistant, containing the theory and practice of Navigation;" in one volume octavo. In 1786 we find him publishing, "An Abstract of the Arts relative to the exportation of Wool;" to which subject he was led by his acquaintance with the clothiers. The next year he printed a "Review of the Controversy between Kirwan and the French Academicians on the subject of Phlogiston;" and in the Philosophical Transactions for the same year, is a paper of his containing, "The principles and illustration of a method of arranging the differences of Logarithms, on lines graduated for the purpose of computation." In the following volumes of the Transactions, are two papers of Mr. Nicholson's, one, "The description of an Instrument which produces the two states of electricity without friction, or communication with the earth;" the other, "Experiments and Observations on Electricity." In 1788 appeared his translation of Fourcroy's Elements of Natural History and Chemistry, in four volumes octavo; to which, the year following, he added a supplemental volume, "On the first principles of Chemistry." In 1790 Mr. Nicholson translated from the original manuscript, "Memoirs and Travels of the Count de Benyowsky," two volumes, quarto. The next year came out the translation of Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry, in three volumes octavo. In 1795 appeared, "The Dictionary of Chemistry," in two quarto volumes; and, two years afterwards, the first number of his "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts;" which was printed originally in the quarto form, but was afterwards changed to an octavo. About the year 1799 he opened an establishment in Soho for twenty pupils, which institution he carried on several years; but it at last declined, chiefly owing, as we believe, to the attention paid by Mr. Nicholson to other objects; particularly

ticularly the West Middlesex Water-works, the plan of which originated with him, as did that for the supply of Portsmouth and Gosport. He was also engaged in a similar undertaking for the borough of Southwark; and, besides these different concerns, he prepared drafts of patents for mechanical inventions. In 1799 he printed a work translated from the Spanish, "On the Bleaching of Cotton Goods, by oxygenated muriatic acid;" and, in 1801, appeared, "A general System of Chemical Knowledge, with a set of synoptic tables from the French of Fourcroy," in two vols. octavo, and one in folio. In 1808, he printed "A Dictionary of Chemistry," in one closely-printed volume octavo; and this was followed by another work with his name, entitled, "The British Encyclopedia," in six volumes octavo, in which he had little personal trouble, but it is false that the same person wrote this and the similar work of Dr. George Gregory, the latter gentleman having diligently superintended the Cyclopedia which bears his name, though aided by various co-operation. In 1810 Mr. Nicholson had some dispute relative to the work in which he was employed, as engineer to the Portsea Island Water-work Company, on which he published, "A Letter to the Proprietors of the Portsea Water-works, occasioned by an application made to them by the Assizes under an act for bringing water from Farlington." This truly ingenious and indefatigable man shared the common fate of projectors, to be continually employed

without enjoying any material advantage from his labours. Though incessantly occupied in useful concerns, and ardent in promoting the interests of science, he was generally embarrassed in his circumstances; and, notwithstanding his uncommon industry, he lived in trouble, and died poor.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. ROWLAND HILL, M.A. to the rectory of Delamere.

Rev. JAMES WETHERELL, to the vicarage of Lyon's-hall, Herefordshire.

Rev. WILLIAM HICKS, to the rectory of Cubberley, with the rectory of Whittington.

Rev. HENRY GEORGE PHILLIPS, B.A. to the rectory of Great Whelnetham.

Rev. CHRISTOPHER GRENSIDE, to the rectory of Great Massingham.

Rev. JOHN PRATT, to the vicarage of St. Mary, Whittlesea.

Rev. W. ELWYN, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Loose.

Rev. THOMAS CLARKE, B.A. to the vicarage of Mitcheldever.

Rev. THOMAS BELLAMY, to the rectory of Sandford Orcas.

Rev. J. T. LAW, to the rectory of Tattenhall.

Rev. RALPH TATHAM, B.D. to the rectory of Colkirk, with Stibbard.

Rev. S. LOCKE, D.D. to the rectory of Hilgay.

Rev. THOMAS PREVOST, clerk, M.A. to the vicarage of Rushmere St. Andrew.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN these counties alone there are now to be let seventy-six farms, amounting to upwards of 20,000 acres; together with seven others, where the quantity of acres is not specified: various lauded properties are under offer of sale, and distress and perplexity are general. The people are now beginning to enquire for the authors of the war.

The bodies of fifty-six of the unhappy sufferers in Heaton-colliery have been taken up—their misery must have been inconceivable; but we have been obliged, by a correspondent, for particulars, to which we refer.

Married. Mr. George Ireland, to Mrs. Mary Dickinson.—Mr. John Hedley, to Miss Elizabeth Benson; all of Newcastle.—Mr. Henry Smith, to Miss Jane White Harrison; both of Gateshead.—Mr. Robert Dobinson, of Durham, to Miss Ann Kerkup, of Edge.—Mr. Palmer, to Miss Jane Bell.—Mr. Michael Bryan, to Miss Hannah Blacklock; all of Durham.—Mr. Roger Winks, to Miss Jane Billsborough.

—Mr. William Wilson Watson, to Miss Dorothy Davison.—Mr. James Dobinson, to Miss Jane Gibson.—Mr. George Irvine, to Miss Catharine Robertson; all of North Shields.—Mr. Robert Smith, of Newcastle, to Miss Barbara Fletcher, of Owton.—Mr. William Pollard, of Newcastle, to Miss Sarah Reay, of Walker.—Mr. Benthall, of Newcastle, to Miss Cooke, of Hexham.—Mr. Samuel Softley, to Miss Ann Sweeton; both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. Sowerby, of Sunderland, to Miss Slee, of Stainton.—Mr. Andrew Storey, to Miss Sarah Straker, of Tynemouth.—Mr. John Dodd, to Miss Jane Calder.—Mr. William Nelson, to Miss Ann Neale; all of Tynemouth.—Mr. Robert Reay, to Miss Andrews; both of Bishopwearmouth.—Henry Towers, esq. of Weald-hall, to Miss Isabella Judith Baker, of Elemore-hall.—Mr. Thomas Machell, to Miss Elizabeth Kell; both of Wolsingham.—Mr. Francis Robinson, of Whorley-hill, to Miss Kepling, of Barnardcastle.—Mr. W. George Parkin, of the Mains-house, to Miss Robson, of Westwick.—Mr. Hugh Hudson, to Miss Mary

Mary Melrose: both of Felton.—Mr. William Jobson, of Chillingham New Town, to Miss Vardy, of Fenton.—Mr. Joseph Little, of Stanhope, to Miss Jane Fenwick, of Gateshead.—At Stockton, Mr. Ralph Davison, to Miss Margaret Yeoman.—Mr. Francis Sompster, to Miss Jane Atkinson: both of Mickley.—Major Coore, to Miss Harriet Gale, of Scruton. Mr. Cuthbert Armorer, of Whitlees, to Miss Mary Forster, of the Vicarage-house, Woodburn.

Died.] At Newcastle, John Atkinson, esq.—Mrs. Charter.—In New Pandon-street, 67, Mr. John Brown.—59, Mrs. Elizabeth Shipman.—In Walker-place, 75, the wife of Mr. John Stamp, greatly respected.—Mr. Weems, of Sandgate.—Mr. William Anderson.—In Gateshead, Mr. Luke Taylor.—25, Mr. Charles Avison.—In Newgate-street, 22, Lieut. Frederick Horn.—76, Mrs. Mary Fletcher.—Mr. Thomas Chicken.

At Durham, in Allergate, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Garth, a maiden lady.—In Crossgate, 72, Mrs. Hannah Hunter.—93, Mr. George Walker.—90, Mrs. Mary Ramsay. 87, Mrs. Isabella Emmerson.

At Whitehaven, 30, the wife of Mr. Randleson, one of the Society of Friends.

At North Shields, 63, Mrs. Ann Butterwick.—39, Capt. John Cole.—55, Mrs. Mary Irvin.—77, Mrs. Ann Yellowley.—58, Mr. Thomas Thompson.—51, Mrs. Mary Banks.—50, Mr. John Stephenson.

At South Shields, 51, Mr. Thomas Forsyth.—47, Mrs. Dorothy Stonehouse.—80, Mrs. Ann Critch.

At Sunderland, 63, suddenly, Mr. James Hogg, universally regretted.

At Stockton, Miss Trenholm.—The wife of Mr. J. Swinls.

At Alnwick, 58, the wife of Mr. Thomas Coward.—86, Mr. T. Busby.

At Bishopwearmouth, 75, the wife of Mr. John Vaux.—21, Mr. Thomas Galley, jun.—28, Mr. William Wiseman.

At Darlington, 71, Mr. Christopher Dove.

At Lanchester, 40, Mr. Joseph Holmes.

At Hexham, Mrs. Mary Pruddall.—90, Mrs. Banks.

At Barnard-castle, 34, Mr. Joseph Garget.

At Bishop Auckland, 42, Mrs. Eleanor Richardson.—25, after a lingering illness, Miss Martha Pickering.—At Ovington, Mr. Daniel Dawson.—At Stokesley, very suddenly, Mr. Thomas Smith.—At Hurworth, 54, the wife of Robert Claxton, esq.—Near Wolsingham, 30, James Wm. Drummond, esq.—At Cleadon, the wife of Edward Dale, esq. greatly regretted.—At Haltwhistle, Mr. John Pattinson.—At Bankhouse, Mrs. Jane Bell.—At Wooler, 79, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson.—At Belford, 46, Mr. James Scrowther.—At Bedlington, 58, the wife of Mr. H. Smith.—At

Fingal, Mrs. Seymour.—At Biddick-house, Miss Radley, deservedly lamented.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Within the month, that tried patriot, JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, esq. after a strenuous opposition from the interest of Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. was elected to represent Carlisle in Parliament, to the great honour of the freemen of that venerable city. The numbers at the close of the poll were 372 and 286. All England sympathized in this contest, and was not disappointed.

Married.] Mr. Francis Carrick, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lee.—Mr. Isaac Hind, to Miss Eleanor Sanders.—Mr. John Chaffers, to Miss Sarah Porter: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Thomas Johnston, to Miss Ann Pattinson.—Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Mary Crayton: all of Penrith.—William James, esq. of Barrock-lodge, to Miss Fanny Rushton, of Liverpool.—William Little, esq. of Newbie, to Miss Mary Lowther, of Dornock.—Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Fanny Simpson, both of Wigton.—Mr. Bell, to Miss Blacklock.—Mr. Johnston, to Miss Railton: all of Brampton.—Mr. William West, to Miss Laverick.—Mr. Masser, of Malton, to Miss Tabitha Pickering, of Sittenham.—Mr. John Graves, of Wigton, to Miss Jane Atkinson, of Longwath.—Mr. Robert James, of Abbey Lanercost, to Miss Margaret Rontledge, of Burnfoot.—Mr. Abinera Black, of Borrowton Mains, to Miss Richardson, of Snitter.—Mr. Edward Richardson, of Wigton, to Miss Mary Calvert, of Drayrigg.—Mr. John Porthouse, of Wigton, to Miss Alice Hamilton.—Mr. William Sibson, of Gamblesby, to Miss Jane Graham, of Moorhouse.—Mr. Joseph Allinson, of Egremont, to Miss Mary White, of Howbank.—Mr. Thomas Holme, of King's Bridgeford, to Miss E. Thirlwell, of Leapsrigg.

Died.] At Carlisle, 35, Miss Deborah Jeoson, one of the Society of Friends.—70, Mr. Robert Davidson.—In St. Alban's-row, 55, Mr. William Parke, many years high constable of this city.—The widow of Mr. Daniel Hewson.

At Penrith, 80, Mr. John Watts.—88, Mrs. Jane Watson.—56, Mrs. Elizabeth Stockdale.—Miss Carus.—Mr. John Whar-ton, at an advanced age.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mr. Harden.—Mr. Thomas Forster.

At Wigton, Mrs. Lawson, of Bowness-ball.—68, Mr. James Simmonds.—70, Mr. Joseph Noble.

At Cardue, 25, Mr. John Sewell.—At Grinsdale, 26, Mr. William Mitchinson, regretted.—At Oulton, 26, Miss Jane Lightfoot.—At Longhead, Mrs. Esther Nicholson.—80, Mr. David Cannon.—At Slainsfield, 57, Mr. John Dickson.—At Caldcoats, suddenly, Mr. Jordan, school-master.—At Scarbank, 61, Mrs. Rebecca Mowatt.—At Brightside, at an advanced age,

age, Caleb Hartland : during the celebrated siege of Gibraltar, this veteran took a lighted shell out of the laboratory, carried it to some distance, and threw it upon the ground where it exploded.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the city of York was lately held, the lord mayor in the chair, when, after able speeches, a number of resolutions were entered into, reprobating the large military establishment which it is proposed to maintain, and recommending the adoption of a system of economy and retrenchment as the only means of reducing the national debt.

At a late meeting of the Union Society for Parliamentary Reform, at Leeds, a very elaborate and interesting paper was read by one of the members, tending to establish the claims of the people of this country to universal suffrage and annual parliaments, from their ancient history and political institutions.

Property to the amount of 50,000*l.* has been lost in Hull, by extraordinary tides of the Humber and Hull: serious losses have also been sustained by the occupiers of land, by irruptions of the tides over the Humber-banks. We recommend to the inhabitants of Hull the society in Cardiganshire, noticed at page 568 of our Magazine for January.

Married.] Mr. John Simpson, to Miss Isabella Johnson.—Mr. G. L. Walker, to Miss Ann Hargave.—Mr. Samuel Render, to Miss Susanna Smallpage : all of Leeds.—Mr. Richard Millison, to Mrs. Pullen : both of Hull.—T. N. Champney, esq. of Hull, to Miss Ann Brocksopp, of Nottingham.—Mr. William Farthing, of Hull, to Miss Elizabeth Newham, of East Halton.—Mr. Richard Cortis, of Hull, to Miss Jane Smithson, of Brandon-house.—Mr. John Gibson, to Miss Anne Eggleston, both of Ottringham. Mr. Robert Carr, of Kilham, to Miss Champion, of Beverley.—Mr. T. Harland, to Miss Sarah Ann Ramsden, both of Scarborough.—Capt. Edward Dixon, to Miss Pender : both of Great Driffield.—Mr. M. Cortas, to Miss A. Preston : both of Hollym.—Mr. Bedlington, to Miss Shipley : both of Bridlington.—Thomas Champion Coates, esq. of Esk-hall, to Miss Alice Fishburn, of Whitby.—Mr. Murgatroyd, to Miss Haigh : both of Halifax.—Mr. John Ratcliffe, to Mrs. Jane Crabtree : both of Sowerby.—Mr. Lockwood, of Whitby, to Miss Emma Edwards, of Huddersfield.—Mr. Hartley, of Gargrave, to Miss Margaret Bowness, of Kendall.—Christopher Robinson, esq. to Miss Maria Watson : both of Kirkby-moorside.—Mr. William Smirthwaite, of Wakefield, to Miss Mary Veevers, of Coal-clough.—Mr. John Myers, to Mrs. Mary Musgrave : both of Skipton.—Mr. Joseph Bennett, to Miss Simpson : both of Hazlewood.—Mr. Pearson, jun. of Ackworth, to

the daughter of the Rev. John Fletcher, vicar of Royston.—Mr. George Greenbank, to Miss Scholes : both of Wakefield.—Mr. Leatham, to Miss Howden : both of Selby.—The Rev. John Danderdale, of Colne, to Miss Charlotte Harrison, of Leeds.

Died.] At York, 42, Mr. Munby, solicitor.

At Sheffield, Benjamin Brocklesby, esq. he left the whole of his property to the Female Charity School in Sheffield.—Mrs. Turner.

At Hull, 81, Mr. Thomas Nicholson.—65, the wife of Mr. Christopher Forbes.—44, Mr. Henry Perritt.—56, Mr. Thomas Stickney ; he was upwards of 20 years a younger brother of the Trinity House, and well known to be a man of great integrity.—In Savile-street, 68, Mrs. Mary Beatson.—68, Mrs. Jane Story.—39, Mr. Peter Walgate.—Mrs. Ann Wayre.—85, Mrs. Martin.—71, Mr. Mark Ryal.—48, Mr. William Bosomworth, after a long illness.—54, Mr. Jonathan Revett.—In Albion-street, 89, Joseph Scholey, esq.—57, Mr. William Pick, printer.

At Leeds, 69, Mrs. R. Plowman.—76, the widow of Mr. John Atkinson.—Suddenly, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Christopher Scott.—In Park-square, 76, Mrs. Mary Tatham, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Hall.—Mr. Thomas Gill.—Mrs. Prichard.—At Sheffield, 55, Mrs. Turner.

At Bridlington, 89, the Rev. Thomas William, rector of Nunburnholm, a man highly esteemed.

At Beverley, the Rev. Frederick G. Wynne, LL.B.—In Salthouse-lane, 89, the widow of Mr. John Newton.—55, Mr. Thomas Snell.

At Wakefield, 45, Mrs. Hannah Burrell.—Mr. William Guest, very suddenly.—In St. John's place, at an advanced age, the widow of Francis Ingram, esq.—The wife of Mr. William Street.

At Halifax, deeply regretted, Mrs. Lightfoot.—Mrs. Mary Hay.—50, Mr. Joseph Birkby, a man of an upright character.

At Pontefract, at an advanced age, Mrs. Kershaw.—Mrs. Johnson.

At Bradford, the wife of Mr. A. Nesbitt.

At Knaresborough, 81, universally regretted, Lady Slingsby, widow of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart. She was continually doing good in relieving the poor and needy, and contributing to the wants of the necessitous in conditions more elevated.—77, the widow of Mr. Edward Jennings.

At Pickering, 66, Mr. James Pennock.—At Carlton, the Rev. Dr. Markham.—At Thorne, 32, Mr. George Staniland, sincerely lamented.—At Bella House, Mr. John Botterill, regretted.—At Melsonby, 76, Samuel Swine, D.D.—At Bramham, after a lingering illness, 36, Francis Henry Borel,

Borel, esq.—At Morley, the wife of Mr. B. Briggs.—Mr. Samuel Clarke.—At Holbeck, 66, Mrs. Simpson.

LANCASHIRE.

At a late public meeting of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and the inhabitants of Liverpool, held to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning against the renewal of the Property-Tax, it was unanimously resolved:—That the Tax, called the Tax upon Property, is in reality a Tax upon Income, unjust in its operation, and bearing with equal pressure upon the temporary and uncertain gains of industry,—the income of the annuitant,—and the certain revenue arising from capital. That the powers exercised by the agents of government in the assessments and surcharges to this Tax, are inquisitorial and unconstitutional in their nature; vexatious to the feelings, and derogatory to the honour of the people of this country; and in their consequences ruinous to the property of the individuals who are exposed to their operation.

The unemployed foreign seamen at Liverpool, have had their distresses alleviated by the Corporation. Those who will go to the workhouse, and labour six hours a day, have a good dinner and 6d. for lodging.

A requisition, signed by one hundred and twenty of the principal inhabitants, was, within the month, presented to the boroughreeves and constables of Manchester and Salford, to call a meeting to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the renewal of the Property-Tax, under any shape or modification whatever; but it produced the phenomenon of a counter requisition, signed by about the same number of inhabitants, requesting the boroughreeves and constables to decline calling a meeting, "as the subject had already been much discussed in the House of Commons, and might be safely confided to the future deliberations of Parliament, without the interference of petitions." In consequence of which, the boroughreeves and constables declined calling a meeting! Notwithstanding, a numerous and respectable assemblage of the inhabitants was held in the Exchange dining-room, pursuant to public advertisement, when a petition for its total repeal was unanimously resolved upon.

Married.] Mr. John Clarke, to Miss M. McKinley.—Mr. Richard Haygarth, to Miss Williamson.—Mr. Joshua Thompson, to Miss Ann Dewhurst.—William Cook, esq. to Miss Watkinson: all of Liverpool.

Mr. John Fox, of Liverpool, to Miss Janetta Crane, of Preston.—James Butler Clough, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Perfect, of Pontefract.—Mr. Henry Whitaker, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Penson, of Wigan.—Mr. William Lane, to Miss Hannah Caldwell.—Mr. Edward Lodg-

shon, to Mrs. Radford.—Mr. Joshua Ward, to Miss Wallwork.—Mr. George Harvey, to Miss Mary Coates: all of Manchester.—Mr. William James Watson, of Manchester, to Miss Eliza Townend, of Ardwick-place.—At Manchester, Joseph Shuter, esq. of Montreal, to Miss Barnes, of Ardwick.—Mr. William Hall, of Bootle, to Miss Mary Woolfall, of Walton.—At Prescott, Thomas Butler, esq. to Miss Hannah Wilkin, of Appleby.—Mr. Jonathan Wrigley, of Hollingcave, to Miss Dyson, of Lees.—Mr. John Kershaw, of Stayley, to Miss Sarah Earnshaw, of Stayley-bridge.

Died.] At Manchester, 63, the wife of Mr. John Walker.—In Swan-street, 40, Mrs. Sarah Dean.—29, Mr. John Clough.—Mr. Samuel Foxcroft.—Suddenly, the widow of Mr. Richard Stocks.

At Salford, Mr. Samuel Mottram, highly esteemed.

At Liverpool, the widow of Capt. Thomas Flint.—49, Mr. William Crane.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, who for 36 years served one employer only.—In Dale-street, suddenly, 32, Mr. Stephen Hall.—37, Miss Ellen Abbott.—24, Mr. Barnaby Baines.—52, Mr. Foster, of Ranelagh-street, Mr. William Moss, of London-road. The wife of Mr. John Lang.—Mr. William Edwards, of Lord-street.—75, Mr. Wattleworth.—On Edge-hill, 63, Mrs. Crawford.—In Blundell-street, 54, the wife of Mr. Thomas Goff.—20, Miss Hannah Ellison, of Bixteth-street.—79, Mr. Thomas Pierce.

At Bolton, 56, Mr. John Swan, for more than 26 years a faithful and upright servant in the house of Taylor, Hindle, and Co.—72, Mr. James Morris.

At Wavertree, 30, Mrs. Pickering.—At Bold, Mr. Peter Robinson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Henry Brown, of Grange-hall, to Mrs. Dawson, of Choretton.—Mr. James Dean, of Northwich, to Miss Kershaw, of Pickmere.—The Rev. John Collins, of Manchester, to Miss Hays, of Frodsham.—Mr. E. Swainson, of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Jeffes, of Little Leigh.—Mr. Peter Humphreys, of Cholmondley, to Miss Hannah Brown.

Died.] At Nantwich, Mr. Plant Maddocks, lamented.—Mr. Owen.

At Stockport, 30, Mrs. Margaret Rowland, much respected.—Mr. Samuel Hyde.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Tunnicliff, to Miss Stables, both of Derby.—Mr. T. Mackenzie, to Miss Charlotte Eliz. Cartledge, both of Chesterfield.—Mr. John Elridge, of Hall, to Miss Mary Pywell, of Ticknall.—At Elvaston, Mr. Thomas Soar, to Mrs. Sarah Moorley.—Mr. Blythe, of Cromford, to Miss Street, of Chesterfield.—Mr. Holland, of Grass-hill, to Miss Collier, of Chesterfield.—Mr. George Brelsforth, of Hardwick, to Miss Eliz. Shacklock, of Bolsover.

Died.]

Died.] At Derby, 65, Mr. Richard Harrison.—67, the widow of Mr. John Haslam.—57, Miss Martha Hopkinson.

At Chesterfield, 68, the widow of Mr. T. Shirt.

At Longstone-hall, 81, the widow of R. Carleill, esq.—At Spondon, Miss Eleanor Edwards, universally regretted.—At Scropton, much respected, 42, Mr. Eld.—At Muse-lane, 78, the wife of Mr. John Hanson.—At Duffield, 42, Mrs. Spencer, much regretted.—At Duffield Bank, 44, the wife of Mr. Thomas Walker.—At Tapton, 78, the widow of Mr. J. Pearce.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Sunday the 17th, about half-past twelve, the shock of an earthquake was felt across this parallel of the kingdom, and affected Sheffield, Chesterfield, Nottingham, Newark, Lincoln, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Loughborough, and Leicester. It moved from west to east, and the undulations lasted above a minute, giving many persons the sense of vertigo.

Many places in this county are still disturbed by serious and continued depredations.

Married.] Mr. James Sollory, to Miss Shaw.—Mr. J. Lee, to Miss S. Blackner: Mr. William Green, to Miss Mary Campbell: all of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Withers, of Newark, to Miss Brown, of Barnby.—Mr. Milnes, of Nottingham, to Miss Ann Flewitt, of Edwalton.—Mr. Sam. Fletcher, to Miss Mary Toplis, both of Clifton.—Mr. M. Gedding, jun. of Radford, to Mrs. Tarratt, of Nottingham.—Mr. Holland, of Babworth, to Miss Elizabeth Whitaker, of Morton.—Mr. Baseley, of Oadby, to Miss Pagett, of Barrow upon Soar.—Mr. Turner, of Ollerton, to Miss Brown, of Marnham.—At Cuckney, Mr. W. Allen, of Leadenhall-street, London, to Miss Mary Pearce, eldest daughter of ——— Pearce, esq. of Cuckney.

Died.] At Nottingham, 85, Mrs. Sarah Lamb, of Mansfield-road.—In Plumtree-place, 80, Mr. Lambert.—In Park-street, 61, Mrs. Hutton.—68, Mr. William Richardson.—76, Mr. Hugh Atherstone, highly respected.—The wife of Mr. Charles Timms, of Milk-street.—In Broad-lane, 59, Mr. William Stenson, a man universally respected.—76, Mr. Thomas Webster.—45, Mr. George Hickling, greatly regretted.

At Mansfield, the widow of Mr. Henry Buckles.

At Newark, 68, Mr. William Hardy.—77, Mr. M. P. Sheppard.—Very suddenly, G. Wakefield, esq.

At Bingham, 89, Mrs. Arnall.—At Lenton, the wife of Adj. Maples, 45th regiment.—At Wimeswold, 66, Mr. William Wheeler.—At Barton, 95, Mrs. Nancy Elliott.—At Basford, 21, Mrs. Sam. Hall, greatly regretted.—68, the widow of Mr. Robert Solloway.—At Hutton, 86, the

Rev. James Willoughby, prebendary of Southwell, and upwards of sixty years vicar of Askham Richard.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The state of the farmers is deplorable. In 1812 and 1813, only sixty-one arrests and executions took place within the Hundreds of Ely and part of Wichford, and the amount of debts was but 765l.; but in the years 1814 and 1815, no less than 259 arrests and executions were made for debts amounting to 16,322l.; and the debts proved under commissions of bankruptcy against farmers alone, within a circle of three miles round Ely, amounted to 73,000l. Eighteen large farms are now offered either for sale or to be let, in the parish of Ely, and three other parishes adjoining, but not a single purchaser or tenant can be found.

The county meeting against the Property-Tax, has seldom been equalled in number and wealth.

Married.] Mr. Smith, of Rotherham, to Mrs. Wood, of Lincoln.—Mr. J. Pilkington, of Lincoln, to Miss Elizabeth Paulger, of Scothern.—Mr. J. Veal, to Miss Ann Buttery; both of Burgh.—Mr. Francis Gerrard, to Miss Rebecca Snadell; both of Ingold-Mills.—Mr. J. B. Hayton, of Hull, to Miss M. Phillipson, of Bradley.—William Thompson, esq. of Southwell, to Miss Ann Deeping, of Hawton.—Mr. Thomas Hammond of Fosdyke-fen, to Miss Mary Ann Weed, of Boston.—Mr. Peter Allison, to Miss Maria King; both of Louth.—Mr. Sharman, to Miss Charlotte Markham, both of Gainsborough.—Wm. Elliston, of Wisbech, to Mrs. Merrifield, of Grantham.

Died.] At Lincoln, 80, Mrs. Ashley.

At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Jibb.—25, Mr. Rose.

At Louth, Mr. Bratley.—72, Mr. William Dixon.—47, the wife of Mr. Charles Goodband.—70, Mr. E. Anderson.

At Gainsborough, 40, Mr. Jackson.—59, Mr. T. Porter.

At Spilsby, 77, Mrs. Prudence Barker.

At Spalding, 48, much respected, Mrs. Albin.

At Saltfleet, 87, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Dixon.

At Grantham, 78, Mr. John Rawlinson.

At Caistor, 89, Joseph Scholey, esq.—Mr. M. Needles.

At Rapsley, 50, Mr. J. Minta.—At West Keal, 37, Mr. Thomas Oglesby.—At Toynton All Saints, 63, Mr. J. Chester.—At Ravesby, Mrs. Mundy.—At Medlam, Mrs. Scott.—At Candlesby, advanced in years, Mr. J. Rogers.—At Burgh, 66, Mrs. Ann Patchett.—At Weston, Mrs. Gilbert.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The earthquake on Sunday, the 17th, was severely felt in this county, particularly at Hinckley, where it much damaged the church. Communications on the subject,

ject, from some intelligent correspondents, would be acceptable.

The inhabitants of Leicester have petitioned Parliament for a repeal of the Income-Tax, and the abandonment of the intended large military establishment. Several towns and parishes of Rutland also forwarded similar petitions.

Married.] Mr. George Collinson, of Leicester, to Miss Isabella Henderson, of Hunslet.—Mr. Grimshaw, to Mrs. Derrington, both of Hinckley.—Mr. Ogden, of Ashton, to Miss Freer, of Hambleton.—Mr. David Fox Bowley, to Miss Jane Palmer, both of Loughborough.—At Appleby, Mr. Thomas Smith, of London, to Miss Smith, of Side Hailows.—Mr. Adam Tirrell, to Miss E. Bains, both of Great Easton.—Mr. John Clarke, of Burbage, to Miss Saintle, of Okeford Fitzpaine.

Died.] At Leicester, 83, Mr. Joseph Simpkin, much respected.—58, Mr. John Hardy, lamented.—71, Mrs. Elizabeth Cotchett.—Mrs. Wilson.—84, Mr. S. Hill, much respected.—65, Mrs. Mattock.

At Loughborough, Mr. Wm. Mansfield.

At Lutterworth, 55, Mr. Charles Neale.

At Ashby de la Zouch, 80, Mr. Francis Newbold.—23, Mr. Louis Gandin.—72, Mr. Methuselah Moore, of the Old Parks, much lamented.

At Oakham, 52, Mr. Morris, greatly respected.

At Welham-lodge, Robert Kirk, esq.

At Kegworth, 25, Miss Elizabeth Barrow.—27, Mr. John Osborne.—At Woolvey, much lamented, the Rev. W. Hollefer, vicar.—At Barton in the Beans, Mr. Samuel Deacon, forty years minister of the General Baptist chapel there.—At Tickencote, 81, Mr. Hudson.—At Stoney Stanton, at an advanced age, Mr. Norton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

In consequence of the stopping of the Wolverhampton bank, an agreement, bearing the signatures of 150 respectable landowners, manufacturers, and tradesmen, of Newcastle, the potteries, and neighbourhood, has been entered into, engaging to receive in payment the notes of Newcastle, Burslem, and Stoke-upon-Trent banks.

The Marquis of Anglesea is about to open several mines on his estate, near Lichfield, when considerable employment will be afforded to great numbers of distressed unemployed poor.

Married.] Mr. George Ford, to Miss Ann Smith, both of Stafford.—Mr. W. Stoncer, of Stoke, to Mrs. Betteley, of Newcastle.—Mr. John Butterton, of Sowdley, to Miss Hannah Yardley, of Flashbrook.—Mr. John Norman, to Miss Mary Freakley, both of Weston-on-Trent.—Mr. Richard Bartlam, of Longridge, to Miss Jane Caroline Gilpin, of Cannock.—Mr. T. Faulkner, of the Brook house, Walsall, to Miss Ann Lowe, of Codsall.—

Mr. Jos. Sines, of Washwood-heath, to Miss Twells, of Little Bromwich.—John Barlow, esq. of Moat-hall, to Miss Susanna Stretton, of Wharston.

Died.] At Stafford, 27, Mrs. Pember-ton, much lamented.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev. Wm. Cal-low, rector of Dorsington.

At Walsall, 47, Mr. Tho. Brookes.

At Bilston, 88, Mrs. Hannah Rowison.—At Oaken, Joseph Wood, esq.—59, Mr. Robt. Hartshorn.—At Whitmore-park, 49, the wife of Edw. Mainwaring, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Warwick and Coventry added to their petitions to Parliament against the Property-Tax, a prayer for economy and retrenchment in every part of the public expenditure.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Bull-street, to Miss Sarah Guttridge, of Church-street.—Mr. Benj. Hughes, to Miss Ruth Hughes.—Mr. Isaiah Mather Jones, of Church-street, to Miss Delia Shreeve, of Lionell-street.—Mr. T. Brown, to Mrs. H. Gee.—Mr. G. Tyndall, to Miss Mary Jackson.—Mr. J. Sharpe, to Miss Charlotte Lucy.—all of Birmingham.—Mr. T. Wall, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Walton, of Grendon.—Mr. Richard Hawkins, of Birmingham, to Miss Caroline Palk, of Exeter.—Mr. Fallows, of Handsworth, to Miss Sarah Cox, of Rosliston.—Mr. Samuel Powell, of Edgbaston, to Miss Sophia Allison, of Birmingham.—Mr. John Hopkins, to Miss Brookhouse, both of Yardley.—Mr. Thomas Hands, to Miss S. Perkins, both of Stretton.

Died.] At Warwick, deeply lamented, 83, the widow of Charles Belcher, esq.

At Birmingham, 80, Miss Hodgetts, of Bridge-row.—61, Mr. Joseph Dean, of John-street.—34, Mr. Randle Darwall.—78, Mrs. Ann Tongue, of Constitution-hill.—72, Mr. Wm. Todd, much lamented.—Mr. John Bates, greatly esteemed.—Mr. Mackaness, of Steelhouse-lane.—Mr. Rudge.—84, Mr. Edw. Corn.—In Bath-row, 54, Mr. J. S. Clarke, much lamented.—60, Mrs. Mary Heaton.—Mrs. Hannah Paviour, of Snow-hill.—33, Mr. William Birch, regretted.—The wife of Mr. Thos. Griffin, of Snow-hill.

At Coventry, 54, Mr. Tho. Owen.—74, Mrs. Melbourne, of Little Park-street.—72, Mr. Joseph Fawson.—Miss Owen, greatly regretted.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. G. King.

At Berkswell, Mr. John Kerby, regretted.

At Compton Verney, 78, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

At Ombersley, 76, Mr. Abraham Whitney.

SHROPSHIRE.

An additional proof of the agricultural interest appears in late Shrewsbury papers, which contain no less than thirty-nine advertisements

tisements of *farming stocks* for sale, exclusive of advertisements of farms to be let and sold!

The inhabitants of Ludlow, have petitioned both Houses of Parliament, praying that the enormous military establishment may not be kept up—and that retrenchments may be made in every department of the public expenditure. The innkeepers have also petitioned for relief from the duties on their licences.

Married.] Thomas Adams, esq. of the New-House, Newport, to Miss Walker, of Market Drayton.—Mr. Thomas Rogers, of Cruck Meole, to Miss Elizabeth Griffiths, of Dolobran.—Mr. Thomas Rowland, of Shelvock, to Miss Lacon.—Mr. Wilson, of Glazley, to Miss Marg. Adams, of Kinfare.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 52, the Rev. Sir John Thomas Cholmondeley Edwardes, bart. rector of Frodesley.—31, Mr. Daniel Fletcher.

At Market Drayton, 85, R. Warren, esq.
At Oswestry, 86, Mrs. Wild.

At Forten, 95, Mrs. Sarah Griffiths.—At Stapleton, 41, Mr. John Brazenor.—At Parkington, Mr. Henderson.—At Allcaston, 98, Mr. William Lewis.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The county and city of Worcester have petitioned parliament against the extensive peace establishment, and the lavish expenditure of public money.

The buyers and sellers of sixty bushels of corn, who were accustomed to transact their dealings in Kidderminster market by other measures than the Winchester bushel, were lately fined by the magistrates of this county, in the full amount of the corn, and the penalty of 40s.

A general consternation lately prevailed over the town of Stourbridge, a heavy cloud having, at ten in the morning, gathered and enveloped the whole in complete darkness, neither persons nor places were distinguishable. In about an hour afterwards, it became gradually light.

Married.] T. B. Tidmarsh, esq. of Beckford-villa, to Miss Ford, of Bromsgrove.—Mr. William Dunklin, of Birmingham, to Miss Kinson, of Bromsgrove.—At Kempsey, William Derrington, esq. to Miss Mary Handy, of Ravenhurst.—At Shipston, Mr. William Joy, of Oxford, to Miss Colbourne, of Shipston.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. John Hyde.

At Kidderminster, 78, Mr. John Washborne.

At Dudley, Mr. John Smith.—81, Mr. John Robinson.—At Chacely Hillend, Mr. Francis Dingley.—At Shrub's hill, 61, Henry Hughes, esq.—At Ombersley, Mr. Abraham Whitney.—At Great Malvern, 64, George Roberts, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Arnold, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Anne Havard, of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, 91, the widow of

W. Seward, L.L.D.—The widow of Mr. J. Tully.—76, Mrs. Whitmore.—72, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Sarah Evans.

At Ross, Mrs. Ann Clarke.—Mrs. Wood.

At Middleton, 72, Mr. Benjamin Cole-
rick.—At Michaelchurch, Mr. J. Fisher.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The freeholders of Gloucestershire petitioned Parliament for an abolition of the Property-Tax, for a removal of the war-duty of 2s. per bushel on malt, a limited peace establishment, and an economical expenditure of the public money.

The freeholders of the county of Monmouth sent up similar petitions.

A petition from Bristol has been presented to the House of Commons, for a bill for recovering small debts.

Married.] Mr. William Roche, merchant of Bristol, to Miss Wrentmore, of Boverton.—Mr. Hurley, to Miss Mary Ann Townsend.—Lieut. Charles Bostock, to Miss Sarah Anne Robe: all of Bristol.—A. Armstrong, esq. to Miss Rebecca Dorothy Warner.—Mr. John Read Barnes, to Miss Sarah Whistler; both of Mickleton.—Mr. James Jenkins, of Highnam, to Miss Barksdale, of Maisemore.—Thomas Oakley, esq. to Miss Pearce; both of Monmouth.—M. H. Castle, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Frances Boddam, late of Bombay.—Charles Vizard, esq. of Dursley, to Miss Sophia Smith, of Bruce-grove, Tottenham.

Died.] At Gloucester, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Morgan.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Morgan.—In Barton-street, suddenly, Mr. John Faville.—The wife of the Rev. William Black, rector of Blaisdon.

At Bristol, 77, Mr. John Lovelace.—In Park-row, 66, Samuel Whitechurch, esq.—52, Mr. John Mountford Heath.—In Trinity-street, 72, William Seaton, esq.—76, in Park-street, Mrs. Martha Shute.—The wife of Mr. T. Davis, of Union-street.—24, Mr. Solomon Edmond, of Earl-street.—64, Mrs. S. Morgan.—80, Mrs. Sarah Sturley.—55, Mr. Staggs.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. George Mason.

At Stroud, much respected, Mr. Chambers.—Miss D. Jenner, greatly esteemed.

At Cirencester, 95, Mrs. Hill.—The widow of Daniel Masters, esq.

At Cheltenham, 63, Sir William Forbes, bart.—36, Mr. William Thayer.

At Monmouth, 82, Mr. Thurston.

At Newport, Mr. William Maynard.

At Tetbury, 64, the wife of Mr. T. Millard.—75, the widow of Mr. Jacob Woodward.—51, Mr. Robert Butler.—72, H. A. Biedermann, much respected.

At Nibley-house, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Mayo, greatly esteemed.—At Siston, Mr. J. Tucker.—Mrs. Hester Peacock.—At Stoke Orchard, Mr. Hone, much respected.—At Hartpur-Mill, 86, Mrs. Mary Phillips, lamented.—At Osbornby-cottage, 80, Mrs. Glossop.—At Framilode, Mr. William Fryer.—At Nailsworth, 81, Mrs. Deverell.—At Avening, 70, the Rev. Na-

thaniel Thornbury, L.L.B. thirty-seven years rector of that parish.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The freeholders of this county, feeling the general depression and distress of the country, added their names to the petitioners of Parliament for the abolition and removal of the Tax upon Income, the various war-duties, and *limited military service*. All accounts prove, that no county has been more severely visited by the consequences of the war than Oxfordshire.

Married.] Richard Moore Boulton, esq. of Merton-college, to Miss Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Pegge, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.—At Thame, Mr. William Munday, to Miss Elizabeth Batty.—Joseph Blount, esq. of Mapledurham, to Miss Anne Martin, of Hurstborne Tarrant.—Mr. John Phillips, of Kingham, to Miss Mary Frogley, of Denchworth.—Mr. William Mountain, of Hardwicke, to Miss Anna Swingbourne, of Beard-mill.—Mr. William Davies, of Bloxham, to Miss Weston, of Croughton.

Died.] At Oxford, 86, Mrs. Barnett.—58, the wife of Mr. William Ivory.—Mrs. Tallant, greatly regretted.—Mr. Thomas Pavier.—23, Mr. John Parker.—28, Miss Elizabeth Robinson.

At Great Milton, 69, Mr. Robert Belcher.—At Grinsbury, Mr. Richard Herbert, much respected.—At Stanton Harcourt, at an advanced age, much lamented, Mr. Martin Shayler.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At a late public meeting, held at Reading, the following spirited resolutions were passed unanimously:—

“That by the express terms of the several statutes imposing the Property or Income Tax, the faith of the legislature stands pledged that its duration should be limited by the war which gave birth to it, the words being as follow, viz. ‘The duties herein contained shall continue in force during the present war, and until the sixth day of April next, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of Peace, and no longer.’

“That our objections to this obnoxious tax, are (if possible) increased, when we observe, that its continuance appears to be intended towards the support of a standing army to an extent hitherto unheard of in time of peace, and which we are convinced is a measure ruinous to our finances, unknown in the best times of the Constitution, rendered peculiarly unnecessary now, by the depressed condition of France, contrary to the insular policy of this country and tending to convert our free constitution into a military despotism.

“That this meeting is convinced, that by proper economy and retrenchments, the correction of abuses in the expenditure of the public money, the abolition of all sinecure places and unmerited pensions, and by a reduction of the army to a number agreeable to the constitution, an ample

revenue may be raised to defray the necessary expences of the country, without having recourse to the continuation of the oppressive Tax on Income.”

Married.] J. Milner, esq. of Caversham, to Miss Tull, of Streatley.—Mr. James Stevenson, to Miss Dewe, of East Hanney.—At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Westbrook, to Miss Cozens.—Mr. W. Seandall, to Miss Mary Higgs; both of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Abingdon, 70, Mr. Henry Burdon.—84, Mrs. Bradfield.

At Faringdon, at an advanced age, Mr. Cambray, a man much respected.

At Aylesbury, Mrs. Pursell.

At Shardeloes, 26, the Rev. Charles Tyrwhit Drake.—At Bradbourne, the widow of Sir John Papillon Twisden, bart.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Within the month, one of the most numerous meetings of the county of Hertford ever recorded took place, at the Shire-hall; when, after various details of distress and general ruin, a petition to the House of Commons was agreed upon, setting forth the necessity of immediate relief from overwhelming taxation.

Married.] Capt. Ince, of the 31st regt. to the only daughter of W. H. Whittington, esq. of Brandwater.

Died.] At Hertford, 70, Mrs. Whittingshall.

At Hitchin, 78, Mr. J. Read, regretted.

At Theobald's Lodge, the widow of Nicholas Richards, esq.—At Wilhamstead, 28, the Rev. Thomas Bedford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Meetings have lately been held in this county to petition Parliament to alleviate the distresses of all classes.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Wykes, of Northampton, to Miss Martha Fitzhugh, of Kingsthorpe.—Mr. Joseph Larrence, to Miss Ward; both of Welford.—Mr. William Willson, of Sibberton-lodge, to Miss E. Higgins, of Irthingborough.—Mr. William King, to Miss Jane Farndon: both of Creaton.—Mr. Thomas, jun. of Naseby, to Miss Elizabeth M'Donald, of Spratton.—Mr. John Davis, to Miss Sarah Sargent, both of Kislingbury.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss Elizabeth Fossey.—Mrs. Cliff.

At Peterborough, 24, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Waters.—Miss Caroline Elizabeth Atkinson.

At Boughton, 70, the Rev. John Dixon, M.A.—At Harrington, 74, Mrs. Catherine Sibley.—At Brigstock, 67, Mrs. Sarah White.—At Spratton, Mr. Phillips.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The poor of the parish of Yelling (containing about 4000 acres), in the county of Huntingdon, and in which Sir G. Leeds has a large estate, are in a deplorable state: the clergymen and overseer of the parish have attended the meeting of magistrates, held at Huntingdon, to request them to decide who were to keep the poor from starving.

starving, as all the farmers renting land, except one, had left the parish.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon, was lately held; when it was resolved to petition the House of Commons, to take into their immediate consideration such measures of economy, and to make such a reduction of the establishment of the country, as may relieve the people from their oppressive burthens.

Married.] Mr. William Headley, of Longstanton, to Miss Grain, of Shilford.—Mr. George Peacocke, to Miss Poole: both of Burwell.—John Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham-house, to Miss Maria Pardoe, of Layton.—Mr. Thomas Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Scarr, both of Great Shelford.—Mr. John Sharp, of Cambridge, to Miss Bryan, of Hackney.

Died.] At Cambridge, 74, Mrs. Kaye.—The wife of Mr. G. Warren, suddenly. At Wicken, 65, Mr. William Rayner.

NORFOLK.

A most able and eloquent petition has been presented to both Houses of Parliament from this great and opulent county. That to the Commons contained the following interesting paragraph:—

"On this solemn occasion we esteem it further our duty, respectfully, but explicitly, to represent to your Honourable House what we conceive to be the true source of the public abuses. We humbly think, that for a series of years, beginning with the French Revolution, the terrors of all kinds inspired by that event (whether justly or otherwise is not now the question), have had the effect, slowly and imperceptibly, but not less surely, of altering the whole course of the practical relations of Parliament with the Executive Power. We have seen that through these terrors, which gave rise to a pretended necessity of supporting Government in all its operations, (many of them unknown to, and some directly at variance with, our Constitution) a wide departure from the true functions of your Honourable House has taken place; and that a blind confidence in the Crown has been substituted for a vigilant controul over its servants. Your Petitioners presume to represent to you, that there is now no plea for the continuance of this perversion of all your former principles and practice. We are bold to declare that until a complete change shall be effected in these habits—until you return to your old maxims of jealousy, and become again an efficient controul over the advisers of the Crown, no substantial or permanent relief will be obtained for the country. A confiding House of Commons, and a remonstrating nation is an unseemly sight; and your Petitioners have reason to fear, in the present agitation of men's minds, that a spirit of mistrust, which between yourselves and the Crown is just and commendable, may arise between

yourselves and your constituents, than which nothing can be more fatal to our Laws, our Constitution, and the public tranquillity itself."

A numerous meeting was held within the month at Yarmouth, when a petition to Parliament was resolved upon to relieve them from inquisitorial taxation, and to retrench the public expenditure.

Married.] Mr. John Bainbridge, to Miss Harriet Cannell; both of Norwich.—Mr. Carter, of Norwich, to Miss Hannah Dewing, of Castleacre Wicken.—James Conway Travers, esq. to Miss Mary Steward, of Yarmouth.—John Cary, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Johnson, of Kirkstead-hall.—Mr. Hart Musket, to Miss Moss Clarke, of Thelverton.—Mr. S. Sudbury, of Swaffham, to Miss Sarah Wright, of Denver.—Mr. William Manning, of Foulsham, to Miss S. Powley, of Swaffham.—Mr. Larke, of Brooke, to Miss Denny, of Berch Apton.—Lieut. Franklyn, of the royal navy, to Miss Barker, of Carbrook.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Shalders.—Mr. Hipperson.—72, Mrs. Mary Haylett, much respected.—Miss Maria Murray.—67, Mrs. Barrow.—58, Mrs. Mary Morris.—78, the widow of Mr. Rd. Bacon.—81, Mr. William Royles, of St. Miles.

At Thetford, 22, Miss Elizabeth Pallant, highly esteemed.—76, Mr. John Scarnell.

At Lakenham, 79, Mr. John Burgoyne.—At East Harling, the Rev. George Deane, rector of Carbrook.—At East Dereham, 63, Mr. William Barker, regretted.—At Kenninghall, 101, Mr. *Nehemiah Haylett*.—At Ingoldesthorpe, Miss Jane Bridge Humphrey.—At Holt, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Girdlestone.—At Blakeney, 48, Mr. T. W. Temple, a man of strict integrity.—At Hackford, 70, Mr. Granger.—At Swainsthorpe, 62, Mr. Rich. Brandford.—At Hellesden, 20, Mrs. Mary Howard.

SUFFOLK.

In the last year, ending 15th ult. 867 writs, on account of debt, passed through the Sheriff's court of Suffolk; and in the preceding but 415.

A county meeting of Suffolk was lately held at Stowmarket, when a petition to the House of Commons was resolved upon, praying a reduction of all useless expenditure, and the cessation of the Malt and Property Taxes.

Married.] The Hon. and Rev. Henry Leslie, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Oakes, of Tostock rectory.—The Rev. Charles Eyre, of Lower-park, Dedham, to Miss Eliza Wheatley Slutter, of Higham-hall.—Mr. Thomas Pyman, of Stowmarket, to Miss Eannice Clover, of Creeting St. Mary.—Mr. Benjamin Cobb, to Miss Mary Ann Fisher, of Beccles.—Mr. William Cooper, of North Stow, to Miss Kemble, of Brain-tree.—Mr. John Cocks, of Fressingfield, to Miss Mary Bloomfield, of Snadbrook.—Mr. R. Culham, of Sudbourn, to Miss

Elizabeth French, of Iken-hall.—Mr. John Hall, of Southwood-park-farm, to Miss Mary Silverstone, of Hundon.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

At Ipswich, 68, Mr. T. Kent.

At Stowmarket, Miss Abigail Fiske.

At Wingfield, 74, Mr. William Warn.—

At Stradbroke, 72, Mrs. Ann Cockerell.—

At Levermere, 32, Mrs. Hannah Cooke,

—At Mellis, 82, much respected, Mr.

John Sparke.—At Langham, 38, Miss

Lucy Orbell, after a severe affliction.—At

Market Weston, 24, Miss Sophia Peck,

much respected.—At Copford rectory,

33, Mrs. Charlotte Holmes.—At Woolpit,

80, Daniel Pattie, gent.—At Dalpam, 43,

Mrs. Catherine Derisley.—At Brandon,

Mrs. Clark.—At Waverstone, Mrs. Mary

Stee gall.

ESSEX.

The freeholders of this county, in a petition couched in strong and impressive language, have prayed Parliament to abolish the Property-Tax, and curtail useless expences.

Married.] The Rev. W. R. Brown, M.A. vicar of Little Clacton, to Miss Maria Cole, of Great Holland.—Mr. Copford F. Harrison, of Great Leighs, to Miss M. Sewell, of Aldham house.—Captain Beaumont, to Miss Knapp, both of Colchester.—Mr. William May, of Copt-hall, Wighborough, to Miss Eliza Jones, of Tolleshunt Darcy.

Died.] At Colchester, William Sparling, esq. one of the Aldermen of the Borough.—At Romford, 55, Mr. John Cannon.—At Saffron Walden, 73, Mr. Joseph Eedes.—At Great Leighs, 66, Mr. William Owens.—At Castle Hedingham, 82, Mrs. Henrietta Sabourne.—At Witham, 73, Mr. William Perry.—At Roxwell, Mr. John Playle.—At Great Saling, 86, the Rev. Wm. Bradbury.—At Dalehall, Lawford, Mr. John Skinner, a land-surveyor of extensive practice, whose integrity and talent procured for him the confidence and esteem of the agricultural interests of the surrounding counties.

At his seat of Terling-place, 92, John Strutt, esq. He served in Parliament, as an independent representative of the Borough of Maldon, for several successive Sessions; and has left two sons, Joseph Holden Strutt, a colonel in the Essex militia, member for the Borough of Maldon; and Gooday, severely wounded with the loss of a limb some years since, in the gallant defence of one of our Caribbee islands, now a General in the army, and Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

KENT.

A late numerous and highly respectable meeting of the freeholders of Kent, held at Maidstone, forwarded two petitions to the legislature;—one praying an alteration in the payment of tithes, and the other against the Property-tax and the military establishment.—It appeared, that the

landed and agricultural interest of the county of Kent not only labour under the great and general distress in common with other counties, but have been harassed by the impressment of waggons, at a great loss and inconvenience.

Married.] Mr. Frederick Morris, to Miss Pearce: Mr. Maddocks, to Miss E. Marsh: Mr. A. Dombain, to Miss Underwood: Mr. Samuel Giffin, to Miss Mary Ann Marks: all of Canterbury.—Mr. William Wildash, of Rochester, to Miss Elizabeth Foord, of Chatham.—Mr. Henry Honeysett, of Linton, to Mrs. Arkole, of Mayfield.—Capt. Smith Cobb, of the R. N. to Miss Sarah Coates, of New Romney.—At Folkestone, Lient. A. Macdonald, to Miss Margaret Poskett: Mr. Henry Laurence, to Miss Mary Tucker.

Died.] At Canterbury, 71, Mr. J. Armstrong.—36, the wife of Mr. Capon Weekes—Mrs. Potter.—46, Mr. James Darke.—In St. Dunstan's, 79, Mrs. Strouts.—Mrs. Kenney.—Mrs. Benford.—In Wincheap street, Harriet, wife of Mr. John Dombain. This unfortunate young woman, in the absence of her friends, took the fatal resolution of destroying herself, which she accomplished by suspending herself from the banisters of the staircase, by a silk handkerchief. When cut down, the vital spark was quite extinct. It appeared that the deceased was subject to temporary derangement; in a fit of which, it is supposed she committed the fatal act. The deceased was a young woman of most excellent disposition, and amiable manners, and had only been married a few days: her death is sincerely lamented by her family and friends.

At Dover, Mr. Victoire Rodevin.—Capt. Henry Hall.—Mr. Henry Brown.—Mrs. Philadelphia Jarvis.

At Hythe, at an advanced age, Mr. William Andrews.

At Maidstone, 33, Mr. M'Haffie.—Miss Elizabeth Down.—Mr. Richard Wathurst.—William Bryant, esq.

At Chatham, Miss Hannah Chany.

At Ramsgate, 73, Mr. Richard Fagg.

At Deal, 43, the widow of John Cannon, esq.—71, Mr. Edward Curling.

At Sheerness, 47, Mr. Thos. Morgan.

At Folkestone, 76, Mr. John Eswick.

At Tonbridge, Mr. Wm. Scoones.

At Tenterden, 73, Mr. John Fagg.—Mrs. Milstead, at an advanced age.

At Eltham, 34, Miss Lucinda Parkhurst, regretted.—21, Mr. Emlton, much lamented.—At Wrotham, Miss Ann Hodgson, deservedly lamented.—At Luton, Mr. F. Wade.—At Eastry, 26, Mrs. Seath.—At Boughton-under-Blean, 88, Mr. R. Rouse.—At Ham, 75, regretted, the widow of Mr. Benjamin Marten.—At Chilham, much respected, 78, Mrs. Susannah Burton.—At Denton, 90, Mrs. Ann Mount.

SUSSEX.

This coast experienced a very high tide, aided

aided by a S. W. wind, on Friday the 15th, which did much damage.

The new line of road, which is proposed to be cut between the metropolis and Brighton, so as to bring the distance within fifty miles, has met with great success. The whole of the money required, was raised in a few weeks. It is expected, that when this branch is completed, the Prince Regent, in cases of emergency, will hold his Court at Brighton.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. R. S. Markall, of Basinghall-street, London, to Miss Mary Wills, of Chichester.—Lieut. Henry Brooke, to Miss Ann Green, of Steyning.—James Woodman, M. D. of Bognor, to Miss Sophia Sibley, of Walcot.—Mr. John Rushbridger, jun. of Goodwood, to Miss Ann Bayly, of East Dean.—Lieut. H. L. Parker, of the R. M. to Miss Frances Henessy, of Chichester.—Mr. George Collins, of Donnington, to Miss Clayton, of Birdham.—Mr. Thomas Waller, of Guildford, to Miss Hannah Martin, of Brighton.—The Rev. Charles Meade, of Travencore, to Miss Hunt, of Chichester.—The Rev. William Reeve, of Bellary, to Miss E. Cobden, of Chichester.

Died.] At Chichester, 80, Mr. Carver.

At Shoreham, suddenly, Mr. Innott, much respected.—At Ovingdean, at an advanced age, Mr. Murrell.—At Peppering, Mr. J. Overington.

HAMPSHIRE.

A petition from this county has been presented to Parliament against the Property-tax and Military Establishment.

Some papers have, by order of Parliament, been published, relative to the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Sheerness, and Woolwich; from which it is most satisfactorily evident, that the state of morals and religion of the convicts has been exceedingly improved, as the result of a system of instruction, in which the prisoners are classed according to their respective characters. The moral classes are under the superintendence of active clergymen. Every thing desirable may be expected from the liberal and benevolent character of Mr. CAPPER.

Married.] Lieut. G. C. Blake, R. N. to Miss M. A. Browning, of Gosport.—Mr. Holmwood, to Miss Baker: Mr. Nicholson, to Miss Moore: all of Fareham.—Mr. H. Howe, of Wymering, to Miss Pittis.—Mr. Blackler, of Portsea, to Miss Rampton, of Kingston.—Mr. Robert Goodall, to Miss Mary Thomas, of New Alresford.—Mr. Page, to Miss Stephens, both of Portwood.

Died.] At Winchester, the widow of Mr. Thomas Todd.—Mrs. Mary Cooper.—68, Mr. Heenes.—28, Mr. J. Stevens.

At Southampton, 76, Mr. Michael Helldaway.—The widow of the Rev. Samuel Smith.—93, Mrs. Wilcox.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Stevens.

At Portsea, 67, Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. Ware.

At Portsmouth, the wife of General Widdrington.

At Gosport, 71, Mrs. Davies.—68, the widow of Capt. Langhorne.

At Lymington, Samuel Cleaveland, esq.

At Holywell-house, the wife of Henry Minchin, esq.—At Southwamborough, Mr. Matthew Hockley.—At Bishop's Stoke, Mr. William Barnard.—At Bourne, Mr. B. Painter.—At Lee-house, 82, William Fletcher, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Nathaniel Struth, esq. to Miss Maria Fellowes, of Salisbury.—Thomas Divett, esq. of Bradford, to Miss Arnold, of Hantington.—Mr. Benoni White, jun. of Devizes, to Miss Croker, of Castle Cary.

Died.] At Devizes, 80, Mr. John Collins.—Mrs. Maynard.

At Calne, John Bishop, esq. a man of general knowledge, and many years member of the Bath Agricultural Society.—85, Christopher Allsup, esq. senior burgess of this town: about fifty years ago, he planned, and caused to be executed, the figure of the White Horse, at Cherwell, so pleasing an object to travellers on that road.

At Woodford, the wife of Dr. Wyndham.

At Codford St. Mary's, 72, the Rev. Joshua Winter.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The farmers in this county being unable to keep many servants, great numbers of young men have been compelled to apply to their respective parishes for relief; by which they are employed on the roads at 4d. and 6d. per day, and the married men at 6s. per week.

At Frome upwards of 200 quarts and pints, found to be very deficient of measure, and a vast quantity of half-peck and other measures inferior to the standard, were publicly destroyed and burnt in the market-place, by order of the magistrates.

Married.] General Donkin, of Green Park-place, to Miss Crowe, of Chapel-row, Bath.—Lord Viscount Mount Earl, to the widow of Col. Blennerhasset, of the Circus, Bath.—James Dobson, esq. to Miss Mary Isabella Henderson, of Chapel-house, near Bath.—Mr. Springford, of Bath, to Miss Martha Bromley, of Pickwick.—Mr. John Chappel Leman, of Worle, to Miss Sexa Ann James, of Bristol.—The Rev. Mr. Griffith, to Miss Anne Ballinger, of Chalford.—S. G. Briton, M. D. to Miss Jane Hopkins, of Donyat.—The Rev. J. H. Mules, of Ilminster, to the only daughter of John Jolly, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Skipp.—Mrs. Lewis, of New Bond-street.—In Edward-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Moore.—In the Market-place, 32, Mr. A. M. Jones.—In Catherine-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wroughton.—In Green Park-place, Charlotte, the wife of Dr. Fraser.—In New King street, the wife of Col. Erving.—On Mark's-hill, 105, Mr. William Waite.

—49, Lient.-gen. Sir Wroth Palmer Acland, K.C.B.

At Bridgwater, Mr. Wm. Napper.—Susanna, the wife of Robt. Anstice, esq.

At Taunton, 27, Mr. Jas. Rew.—Mr. Wm. Winter.

At Axminster, Miss Maria Oke Smith.

At Ston Easton, Capt. Naish, regretted.

—At Catherine, Mr. Andrew Cambourn.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. Wm. Tickell, of Lostwithiel, to Miss Sarah Gundry, of Bridport.—At Dorchester, Lieut. Cull, R.M. to Miss Mary Cull, of Frome Farm.—Capt. Bowen, of the 90th regt. to Miss Sarah Pointer, of Poole.

Died.] At Dorchester, 56, the wife of Mr. G. Newman.

At Sherborne, Mr. B. C. Porter.

At Came Farm, Mr. Richard Grove.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Exeter was lately held, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the renewal of the Property-Tax:—Thomas Northmore, esq. in a speech of considerable length, reprobated in strong terms the conduct of ministers, for daring, in violation of their plighted faith, to burthen the nation, in a time of peace, with this most obnoxious of all taxes, and urged them, as Englishmen, to use every means in their power to resist it. The following resolutions passed unanimously:—

“That this meeting has seen with disappointment and alarm, that it is the intention of his Majesty’s ministers to propose a renewal of the Tax upon Income, commonly called the Property-Tax.

“That in the opinion of this meeting, the Income Tax is unequal in its ratio, and therefore unjust in its principle; oppressive in its operation, inquisitorial and harassing in its mode of levy, and incompatible with the principles of the British constitution. And that it tends to demoralize the people by holding out a strong inducement to falsehood and perjury.

“That we are fully alive to the blessings of the British constitution, and are willing to pay our proportion of the necessary expence for supporting it in any other manner than by the Income Tax, which subjects us to the degrading and injurious necessity of disclosing our private concerns, which, though professedly kept secret, too frequently become public, to the great injury of honest men, by exposing their means of gain, and by the too frequent attainment of false credit, by men whose object it is to deceive.

“That the continuation of the tax in violation of the plighted faith of Parliament, would disappoint the hopes of the people, and tend to destroy their confidence in the Government, as it would teach them that the faith of Parliament, however solemnly pledged, affords to the people no security.

“That in the opinion of this meeting,

should the renewal of the tax take place, its produce will fall very short of its estimated amount; for we know that in no period of the British history were the commercial, trading, and agricultural, interest of the western counties so incapable of discharging their burthens; and that the greatest relief that can be afforded would be by the total abolition of this tax.”

Woolmer’s Exeter Gazette lately stated, that the woollen trade of that city, once its staple support, was nearly annihilated; at the last serge-market, instead of the appearance of numerous persons, only one factor and two foremen attended!

Such is the scarcity of work, that hands are employed on the Plymouth Dock lines at 9s. per week, and great numbers cannot get engaged even for this miserable pittance.

It is expected at Plymouth, that not less than 900 men will be discharged and superannuated from that dock-yard; and 700 from Portsmouth. Portsea parish poor-house has been some time so full that no more paupers can be received into it; whilst the number of out-of-house reliefs is unprecedently great, and is daily increasing.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Tucker, to Mrs. Horswill, both of Exeter.—Mr. Richard Hawkins, of Camden-place, near Birmingham, to Miss Caroline Palk, of Exeter.—Lieut. Charles Abell, of the 83d regt. to Miss Frances White, of Alphington.—Mr. John Webber, to Miss Mary Ann White, both of Silverton.—Wm. Cockburn, esq. to Miss Charlotte Teale, both of Barnstaple.—At Plymouth, Mr. J. B. Corser, to Miss Sarah Willis.—H. J. Delacombe, esq. of the R.M. to Miss Fanny M’Arthur, of Plymouth-dock.—Capt. Hall, R.N. to Miss Ann Churchill, of Dawlish.—Mr. G. Dummonds, of Dartmouth, to Miss T. M. Collier, of Brixham.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Mary Croad, of St. Sidwell’s.—22, Miss Emma Bast, of South-street.—Mr. John Hayne.—Mrs. Gater.—73, Mr. Wm. Sandford, a respectable attorney; but in a paroxysm of phrenzy he put a period to his existence.—In the Exe-island, 103, Mrs. M. Mounce.

At Exmouth, 69, the widow of Mr. Samuel Kingdon.

At Bideford, 57, Jas. Kirkman, esq.

At Barnstaple, 77, Mr. John Halls.

At East Teignmouth, 67, Mr. Richard Cornish.

At Bolham, 88, Mr. Tho. Hornsey.—At Honiton’s Clist, 69, the widow of John Barnes, esq.—At Newton Bushel, the wife of John Green, esq.—At Ottery St. Mary, Mrs. Kestle.—At Cheriton Fitzpaine, 81, Mrs. Melhuish.

CORNWALL.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Penrose, agent for the crown copper company, the finest specimen of native capillary silver ever seen in Cornwall, and containing also a great portion of cobalt.

balt. This valuable production was raised about four miles from Tavistock from a mine called Willsworthy.

Married.] Mr. Hawkins, of Padstow, to Miss Rickard, of Bodmin.—At Advent, Mr. John Browning, to Miss Ann Pethick.—Mr. John Craig, to Miss Jane Wyett, of Wadebridge.—Mr. Hawkes, of London, to Miss Charlotte Hicks, of Fowey.

Died.] At Falmouth, 30, Mr. John M'Dowall.

At Truro, 63, the wife of John Vivian, esq.—100, Mrs. Ann Baker.

At Camelford, 92, Mr. Francis Treleaven.

At Penzance, 20, John White, esq.—Miss Judith Paynter.

At Bodmin, 98, Mrs. Renorden.

At East Looe, 86, Mr. Wm. Pope.

WALES.

A late numerous and respectable county meeting of Montgomery forwarded a petition to parliament, formed upon the subjoined resolutions:—

"That the present distressed state of the agriculture of this county imperiously demands the immediate consideration of the legislature.

"That this meeting looks with confidence to the honourable House of Commons for relief from as large a part as possible of those burdens with which the industry and property of the land-holder is oppressed.

"That the capital of farmers being vested in the soil, the return principally arises from judicious and expensive management. Reduced in value as every production of the land has been for the last two years, the cultivation of the poorer soils can no longer be carried on, whereby the hands usually employed in that cultivation are thrown upon their respective parishes for relief, and become an additional burden to the oppressed farmer. The farmers' capital is also alarmingly diminishing, and must, (unless speedy relief is afforded him) be soon lost."

A wind-mill, upon a new principle, which will grind upwards of 70 bushels an hour, has lately been erected at Amlwch, for Messrs. Paynter and Co. and is considered to be one of the completest pieces of machinery in the kingdom.

Married.] David Pugh Evans, esq. of Carnarvon, to Miss Machin, of Maentwrog-lodge.—Mr. Edw. Martin, of Ynis-tawe, to Miss Benderneagle, of Morriston.—Mr. Tho. Rogers, of Cruck Meole, to Miss Eliz. Griffiths, of Dolebran.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, the Rev. Benj. Davies.

At Brecon, Mr. Wm. Hughes.

At Cardiff, 81, Mrs. Sarah Bird.

At Swansea, Mr. Morgan Thomas.

At Tenby, deservedly lamented, Miss Martha Roch.

At Ruthin, 61, Mrs. Parry.

At Llandilo, 32, the wife of Mr. A. Allen.—Mrs. Lott.

At Fairfield-house, Wrexham, Richard Jones, esq.—At Trevor-cottage, Llangollen, Tho. Skye, esq.—At Cefncamberth, 58, John Vaughan, esq. much regretted.—At Court Herbert, suddenly, Edw. Hawkins, esq. a gentleman of tried integrity.

SCOTLAND.

Twenty-one of the principal houses in Glasgow have stopped payment; the aggregate debts are estimated to be more than 2,400,000l.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte, the wife of Rear-adm. Sir P. C. Durham.

At Glasgow, E. Davies, esq.

At Perth, 90, the Hon. Henry Nairne.

At Stranracr, 71, Adm. R. M'Donall.

IRELAND.

In Dublin alone, notices to discontinue 1,050 jaunting cars and gigs have been sent in to the proper office. Great numbers of the working classes are, in consequence, without employment.

Several gentlemen of Dublin have obtained leave to bring in a bill for their incorporation as a Steam-boat Company. They intend establishing four steam-boats between Dublin and Holyhead, and calculate on running that distance regularly in nine hours!

Married.] In Dublin, the Marquis of Sligo, to Lady Esther Cath. de Bourg.

At Baron's Court, Tyrone, Lord Viscount Clonmore, to Lady Cecil Frances Hamilton.—Wm. Cuffe, esq. of St. Albin's, county of Kilkenny, to Lady Anna Maria Sherard.

Died.] At Dublin, the wife of Major M'Namara.

On Constitution-Hill, Robert James, better known by the appellation of *Bob the Banker*. This singular person had been one of the first in Ireland who attempted to forge small notes. He continued in this trade since the year 1797, that in which payment in specie was discontinued, with various success; experiencing all the vicissitudes attendant on his truly hazardous occupation. He had during that period been often in Newgate, so frequently indeed, that he was as regularly looked for at each commission, in the Dock, as the Judges on the Bench. So extensive was his practice, and numerous his agents, that it might be truly said, he had been the cause of bringing above a hundred wretches to the gallows, and contributed more towards peopling Botany Bay than all the other forgers in Ireland put together. Emboldened by success and evasion of justice, he persevered in his eventful course to the end; but acquiring management and experience, he, for some years past, planned his affairs with such art, having so many intermediate agents between him and the actual passer of the notes, that it was impossible to convict him. Thus, though in continual hostility to law, and perpetually skirmishing in Courts

Courts of Justice, he escaped without receiving a single wound, and died at the advanced age of 68.

INCIDENTS AND DEATHS ABROAD.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—An earthquake was lately felt here, which lasted five minutes, and created serious alarms among the inhabitants; but with little damage. The same earthquake was felt all over the Peninsula, and in the western islands.

QUEBEC, Feb. 4.—On the night of the 26th of January, a very alarming and destructive fire took place, which totally consumed the arsenal and the whole range of buildings to the end towards palace-gate guard-house; the artillery barracks, and the office of ordnance, were saved by much exertion, with the private houses opposite the buildings destroyed.

NAPLES, Feb. 14.—The royal theatre of S. Carlo is no more. That glorious monument of the arts and of the magnificence of Charles III.—that immense edifice, which exhibited to this nation and to strangers the taste of Athens united to the power of Rome, has been in a short time entirely destroyed by the flames.

Died.] At Leipzig, 70, M. Frege, sen. of the firm of Frege and Co. bankers.

At Paris, M. Barthelemy, the celebrated engineer and mechanist.

At Florence, the Countess Cicciporci, daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank.

At the Hague, 61, the Hon. Johan Meerman, first counsellor and pensionary of the city of Rotterdam, and eminently distinguished in the literary world, and throughout Europe, by the publication of interesting works; particularly by a *Thesaurus Juris Civilis et Canonici*, and by his *Origines Typographicae*. The Emperor of Austria raised to the dignity of a Baron of the Empire, his only son, Mr. Johan Meerman, equally celebrated as his father, as Lord of Dalem and Vuren. They are both mentioned in terms of the highest commendation by Saxius, Professor at Utrecht, in the seventh and eighth volumes of his *Onomasticon Literarium*. In his youth Mr. Meerman commenced his studies at Leyden, and there enjoyed the benefit arising from the instruction of various professors of languages, history, antiquities, jurisprudence, and other sciences. He prosecuted his studies, both at Leipsic, under Ernestus, and at Göttingen, under Heyne, who uniformly remained the friend, and highly appreciated the talents, of so distinguished a pupil. Whilst a youth, he made the grand tour, attended by his governor, M. Erp, afterwards Professor at Heidelberg; when they visited England, France, Italy, and part of Germany. On the occasion of his advancement to the degree of Doctor of Laws, he wrote and defended, at Leyden, in 1774, a treatise, *De Solutione Vinculi, quod olim fuit inter S. R. Imperium*

et Fœderati Belgii Respublicas; wherein, according to the opinion of the most skillful judges, including the great Pestel, his extraordinary literary acquirements were prematurely developed. At the age of 32, he married Madame Anna Cornelia Molleus, widow of Mr. Abraham Perrenot, Doctor of Laws, a Swiss by birth, who had become a citizen of Holland; and is celebrated for his writings on philosophical subjects and on Jurisprudence, and for some Latin Poems. Mr. J. Meerman, accompanied by his wife, proceeded to make the tour of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Seven years afterwards they visited together great part of Germany, Italy, Austria, Carinthia, Bohemia, Naples, Sicily, and Malta. They again travelled a few years afterwards through Germany, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and Russia, as far as Jaroslaw. Of the whole of these travels, and of every remarkable circumstance which came within the scope of their observation, in the above countries, Mr. J. Meerman printed a circumstantial and accurate account, in eleven volumes, with the addition of notes, which would do infinite honour to the most intelligent tourist. On his return to his native country, he devoted his time, at certain intervals, not only to the publication of these Travels, and the composition of other works, but also to the exercise of the functions of the various important offices which he filled, to the advantage of the state, the church, and civil society. A few years prior to his decease he was called to Paris, where, as a Senator of the French Empire, he discharged the duties of that office, with the title attached to it, during the period of three years; after which he returned with his wife to his native country. After his last return to the Hague, his health received a considerable shock; and on the 19th of August, 1815, death put a period to a life equally precious and useful, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was the last of his family. How great was the loss sustained by civil society, of which he was a valuable and amiable member; and to his country, whose glory and renown he spread throughout Europe by his travels; to the literary world, which is so highly indebted to him for his works; and, above all, to his friends, who so highly appreciated his eminent qualities, and who now so deeply deplore his loss. No one, however, has greater reason to lament his loss than his wife, his constant and happy companion throughout his life, as also in all the travels, in which she ventured to accompany him. In him she lost, after an union of nearly thirty years, her best friend; and a husband, whose memory will never be effaced from her recollection, and all her earthly happiness.—For a list of his various able and learned works see our blue cover,

ERRATUM.—At page 247, col. 1, for, was then purchased, read was thus purchased.